

The Journal of

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

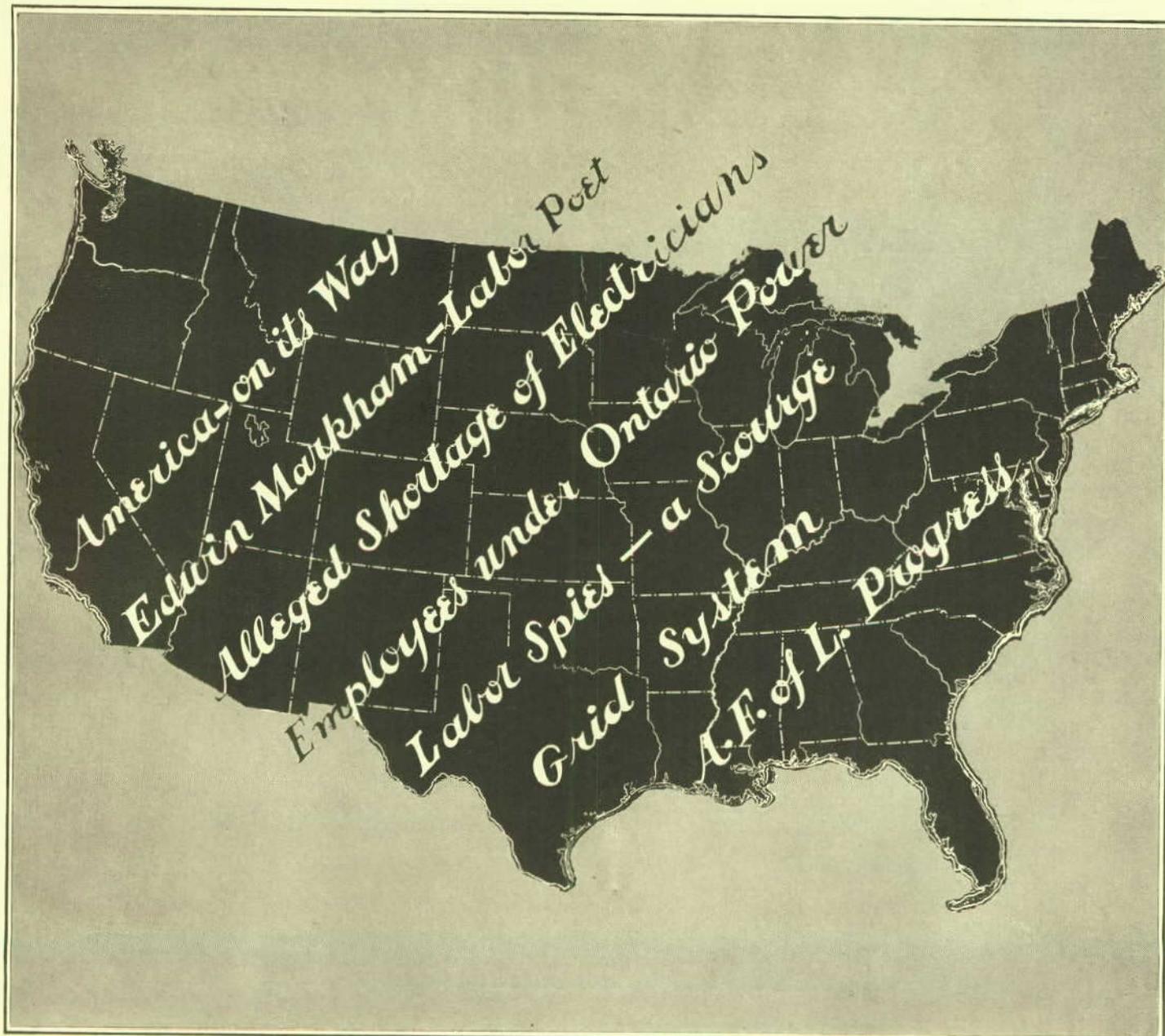


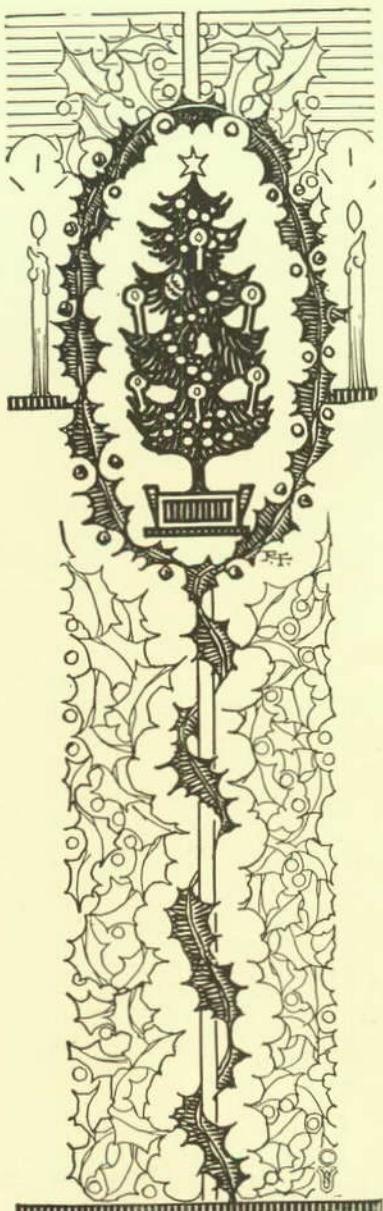
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1936

NO. 12





Christmas, 1936



WHAT IT REPRESENTS



Christmas cheer

Happiness all around us

Reunion of families and friends

Incense in the churches

Singing Christmas carols

Turkey on the tables

Music in the air

A riot of color

Sincere good wishes to all



*Union Cooperative wishes all these
good things for you.*

*For itself it hopes that you will be its
policyholder in the near future.*

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(A LEGAL RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY)

1200 FIFTEENTH STREET N. W.

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Magazine Chat

The Electrical Workers Journal does honor to itself when it publishes the sketch of Edwin Markham, greatest living American poet, by Judson King. It is gratifying that America's greatest living poet is also America's greatest labor poet. Mr. Markham swam into world fame many years ago with his poem, "The Man With the Hoe." He still speaks with beautiful and authoritative voice for the forgotten man of America and the world.

Mr. King has known Edwin Markham intimately for many years. He calls him "Uncle Ed" and it is also gratifying that these impressions by one friend of another could be preserved in the pages of a labor publication.

Quite appropriate, too, is the photograph which accompanies the article, which gives one of the best likenesses of Mr. Markham, his signature, and his comradely spirit, and the auto-graphed copy of the great poem "The Forgotten Man" which has not been published widely on this continent before.

We are glad to correct the impression, too, that Mr. Markham at any time supported Mr. Landon in preference to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Markham is 84 years old. Four years ago he published a volume of poetry "Eighty Songs at Eighty." These 80 songs showed no lessening of vigor, exuberancy of imagery, nor humanitarian passion. He is truly a great figure, and we are proud to acclaim him as labor's great lyric spokesman.

Movies ushered in an era of education through the eye. Eye education has a terrific power. Now, weekly journalism has entered the eye education field in a new magazine which does little more than print series of timely photographs. Our readers, however, must be on guard because a candid camera can carry propaganda more potent than the loaded pen.

The excellent poem entitled "Dream Vendor" published in our November issue was written by Frank Dries, L. U. No. 474.

The Forgotten Man

By EDWIN MARKHAM

*Dedicated to Franklin
D. Roosevelt, after hearing
his lofty and noble appeal
for the Forgotten Man.*

—Edwin Markham

NOT on our golden fortunes builded high—
Not on our boasts that soar into the sky—
Not upon these is resting in this hour
The fate of the future; but upon the power
Of him who is forgotten—yes, on him
Rest all our hopes reaching from rim to rim.
In him we see all of earth's toiling bands,
With crooked backs, scarred faces, shattered hands.

HE seeks no office and he asks no praise
For all the patient labor of his days.
He is the one supporting the huge weight:
He is the one guarding the country's gate.
He bears the burdens of these earthly ways:
We pile the debts, he is the one who pays.
He is the one who holds the solid power
To steady nations in their trembling hour.
Behold him as he silently goes by,
For it is at his word that nations die.

SHATTERED with loss and lack,
He is the man who holds upon his back
The continent and all its mighty loads—
This toiler who makes possible the roads
On which the gilded thousands travel free—
Makes possible our feasts, our roaring boards,
Our pomps, our easy days, our golden hoards.
He gives stability to nations: he
Makes possible our nation, sea to sea.
His strength makes possible our college walls—
Makes possible our legislative halls—
Makes possible our churches soaring high
With spires, the fingers pointing to the sky.

SHALL then this man go hungry, here in lands
Blest by his honor, builded by his hands?
Do something for him: let him never be
Forgotten: let him have his daily bread:
He who has fed us, let him now be fed.
Let us remember all his tragic lot—
Remember, or else be ourselves forgot!

ALL honor to the one that in this hour
Cries to the world as from a lighted tower—
Cries for the Man Forgotten. Honor the one
Who asks for him a glad place in the sun.
He is a voice for the voiceless. Now, indeed,
We have a tongue that cries the mortal need.

*J. Judson King,
in the memory of*

*many years
Edwin Markham*

*No. 1,
1936*



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VOL. XXXV

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America—On Its Way

AMERICA is on its way. This does not mean merely a new material development—a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage. It does not mean merely new plumbing or new electrical fixtures. The material promise is merely an outward symbol of a whole new emotional drive in the American people.

When we say America is on its way, we also may say that labor is on its way because there can be no new America without giving an important place to workers. This was the meaning, if anything was, of the sweeping victory of President Roosevelt. The Literary Digest poll, following the custom of three presidential campaigns, pierced only the upper strata of public opinion and did not reach down into the ferment of the lower strata. There is a drive upward of new ideas from the millions of the unemployed, from the disinherited, from the organized workers, that is working the sweeping changes in America's life and forcing America on its way.

We need new electric power at new low prices. We need electricity taken to the darkened farms. We need the rural electrification program. We need TVA. We need low cost housing and the elimination of slums. We need drought controlled areas and the reclamation of farm lands. We need conservation. But behind all these tremendously important material gains, we must see that we need a new conception of America's economic life.

What has taken place in the last three years is something vigorous and strange. Americans have become a nation of believers again and believers in their own destiny. The awful pall of pessimism which enveloped us since the great war is being gradually lifted like a fog under a sweeping gale. Truths that our forefathers held as great vitalizing motives, but which became grounds for cynicism and ridicule, have suddenly revived with new force and have called us back to fundamental things.

Take the word democracy itself. The great war was supposed to have been fought to make the world safe for democracy and then when the world was not made safe for democracy, Americans did not blame the war but blamed democracy. The rising tides of fascism and communism seem to be about to envelop those institutions which had been founded out of the revolution and had existed for more than a century on this continent. But as Americans have lived to see communism produce its hideous twin, fascism, and have seen that there can be no real health or stability in a nation which must suppress minorities ruthlessly in order to main-

tain itself, Americans have become to believe anew in the slower and more salutary processes of democracy. Believing anew, the workers are now demanding that political democracy be actually extended into the dark areas of industry where fascistic and autocratic customs prevail.

Take the phrase "pursuit of happiness" which is broad enough but which has had an honorable place in the American credo for more than a century. Usually "pursuit of happiness" has been tied up with the property concept, with the chicken in every pot, two cars in every garage, with plumbing and other material comforts. Now Americans are seeing that property in the old sense does not really exist. A great number of Americans are without any real property, and corporate property is rapidly taking on the character of a trust which can not and does not belong to any individual. So the idea of pursuit of happiness in its relationship to property is giving way to the notion of social security and must continue to give way.

Behind the individual citizen must stand the mass power of a just state which protects the individual from the vicissitudes of a precarious and even whimsical economic system. Social security has arrived as a concept and as a fact in these last four years and it is destined to grow in significance and grow upon the consciousness of Americans.

Behind these two great driving motives of democracy and security lies the other great motive of co-operation as opposed to competition. Competition is no longer the life of trade. All things are wrought through co-operative effort. Big business must have co-operation even if it gets it with a club. Labor's great organizations are monuments to the spirit and fact of human co-operation. This new conception must and will grow. It will change many institutions. It will build more government corporations like the TVA and will found a new co-operative movement. It will greatly increase the scope and size of the organized labor movement. It will put down the predatory capitalist. The predatory capitalist will become in the eyes of millions nothing more nor less than a pirate preying upon orderly business and upon the consumer.

America is truly on its way. America is believing again. It is believing in its ancient gods. It is believing in itself. A new drive and a new purpose are evident. These will work new miracles of accomplishment, and though there will be disappointments, disillusionments and setbacks, new goals will be reached.

Canard of Electrician Shortage Exploded

THREE is no shortage of good electricians in the United States, all published statements to the contrary. This conclusion is reached after a careful survey made by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL as of December 1, 1936. It is enforced also by yearly records on employment kept by local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Helpers and apprentices are also plentiful. In many cities a new informal classification of apprentices has grown up due to conditions imposed by the depression, which still continues in the building construction field. This classification is "candidate for apprenticeship." In other words, there are long waiting lists of young men who are anxious to enter the electrical trade through the door of the union and who have their names filed with local unions for jobs and for training at that minute when vacancies occur.

In October, 1936, "Electrical Contracting," a publication of the McGraw-Hill Company, edited by S. B. Williams, published a display article headed "Survey Shows Widespread Shortage of Electricians." This article was based upon reports of 35 widely spread cities. It stated: "A definite shortage of skilled electricians has developed that is much more widespread than any previous information has indicated. Even in the larger cities where new commercial building construction has not yet shown any great improvement, the supply of good mechanics is very small."

And again: "In those cities where no shortage has been felt so far, the employers report very few if any good men available. The unemployed are almost entirely second grade men, and few of them, or 'cripples.' These men cannot be sent out on a job alone. They can be used for fill-in work where they are under the direction of more competent workmen."

Disproves Contentions

The result of the survey made by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL disproves the foregoing statements made by "Electrical Contracting." Many important local unions in principal cities of the United States keep accurate employment figures. Every workman's stint, not only on construction work but on every type of electrical work, is accurately reported in the local union office and it is tabulated and entered into a ledger. At the end of the year these local unions report in full to the research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Hereinafter tabulation is made for the cities and regions involved and for the entire country. Reports for 1936 will be

Careful check of principal cities shows that good men are available. Millennium is not yet here. Where did "Electrical Contracting" get information?

in January but in order to correct the impression created by "Electrical Contracting" the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL sent telegrams to certain principal cities scattered throughout the United States and received accurate replies. These telegrams follow.

L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—No shortage of inside wiremen in San Francisco and vicinity at present or during past two years. In spite of 10 per cent increase in employment this year, about 60 first class wiremen still unemployed.

L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C.—At no time unable to furnish contractors with men. Still have members unemployed.

L. U. No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio—In spite of great amount of work on Great Lake Exposition job, approximately 20

per cent of members now unemployed.

L. U. No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—About 25 journeymen unemployed during August and September.

L. U. No. 48, Portland, Oreg.—No shortage of men here. Union will increase membership as fast as working conditions permit. Has taken in approximately 100 new men since 1935. Another 100 are registered and waiting to join when employment situation improves.

L. U. No. 103, Boston—No shortage. Business pick-up is giving work to 100 men in 1936 over 1935, but 150 men still unemployed. In addition 200 others, now working on WPA jobs, are available here.

L. U. No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas—Have been unable at no time during 1936 to furnish sufficient men to our contractors.

L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Have approximately 50 unemployed wiremen available at this time.

L. U. No. 145, Davenport Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—Present membership able to take care of all work so far. Average work for inside wiremen only 20 hours per man per week for first 10 months of 1935 and 26½ hours per man per week for the first 10 months of 1936.

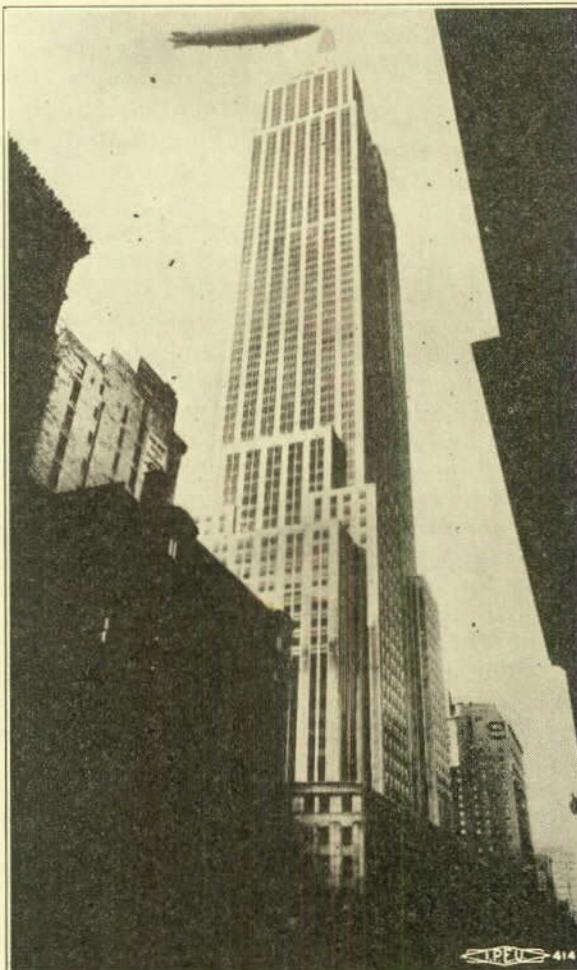
L. U. No. 347, Des Moines, Iowa—Worked only four days per week during depression. Increased temporarily on October 1, 1936, to five days per week, but to be reduced again to four-day week in near future as too many members unemployed.

L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Seventy to 75 per cent of membership now unemployed.

L. U. No. 584, Tulsa, Okla.—Statistics show that membership averaged 15 hours work per man per week for period of January 1, 1935, to November 1, 1935, and 18 hours per man per week from January 1, 1936, to November 1, 1936, or an average of 46 per cent employment in 1935 and 52 per cent in 1936.

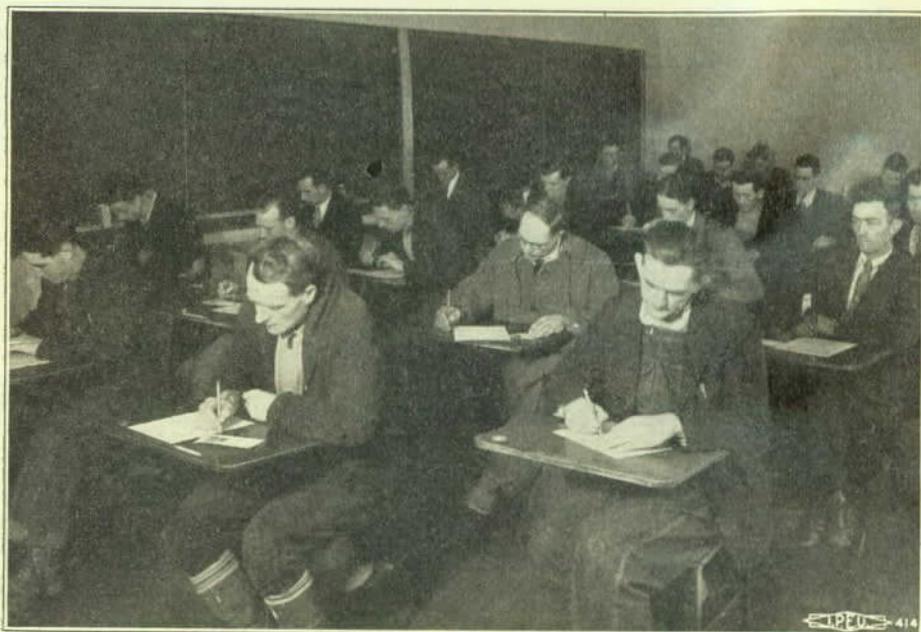
L. U. No. 613, Atlanta, Ga.—Due to local conditions employment has decreased rather than increased in 1936 over 1935.

L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas—About 16 per cent of membership unemployed in 1935 and 12 per cent still unemployed today.



Buildings like these swelled the total construction record to huge proportions in 1928. But now the overall plant of the nation does not demand such additions.

The sweep of unemployment, as everyone knows, has been greatest in the building trades. The so-called durable goods industries have been harder hit by the depression, as is usually the case, than any other. The average number of hours worked per member by members of the International Brotherhood reveals the appalling extent of unemployment.



Here are men in school after the day's work is done, supplementing their practical problems with study.

**Average Number of Hours Worked
Per Member**

Year	Hours per Man
1931	931.3
1932	738.2
1933	822.1
1934	964.1
1935	1250.6

On the basis of a 40-hour week or 160 hours per month a fulltime job in any one of these years would have accumulated 1,920 hours for the worker. In short, since 1931 electricians in the United States have been practically on half-time. There follows below the actual extent of employment in percentages of the whole membership for construction locals in certain key cities.

Per Cent of Full Time Worked by Inside I. B. E. W. Locals

(Full time=160 hours per man per month, or 1920 hours per man per year.)

Local Union	City	1935 Pet.	1934 Pet.
22	Omaha	83.7	27.3
26	Washington	66.6	65.3
38	Cleveland	41.2	36.3
41	Buffalo	51.8	26.2
48	Portland, Oreg.	49.1	42.0
116	Ft. Worth	79.5	22.4
124	Kansas City, Kans.	56.3	31.4
347	Des Moines	55.1	
584	Tulsa	30.3	48.0
613	Atlanta	94.2	58.6
	Average	61.4	41.3

The corresponding averages for inside locals reporting in 1934 and 1935, by months, were as follows:

Average Employment (Per Cent of Full Time Worked)

Month	1935 (42 Locals)	1934 (50 Locals)
January	41.6	31.4
February	38.8	29.9
March	43.2	34.8
April	42.0	31.4

of a 48 week year, the averages would show an even greater amount of unemployment among inside wiremen than is indicated here.

Though there is still widespread unemployment in the electrical construction field, it is likely that there is not as large a reserve of well-trained men as in former years. This is due to the fact that the depression has discouraged many good workers who have gone into temporary lines of work and have not yet returned to the trade. It is also due to the fact that apprentice absorption has been discouraged in all cities where journeymen electricians have been on half-time employment or where 50 per cent of the journeymen have been out of work. It is likely too that the non-union electrician has been wiped out in many instances from the scene. Without the help of an organization he could not stand the tremendous bludgeonings of the depression. This means that employers, and especially non-union employers, can not quickly pick up workmen as of old. Those employers who do not want to deal with the union therefore honestly believe that there is a shortage of electrical mechanics. The fact that they are wrong does not deter them from spreading reports that there is a shortage of a good grade of electricians.

On the other hand, the machinery for training mechanics has not been impaired by the depression. Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have always co-operated with employers and the public schools in the principal cities of the United States in training apprentices and this machinery still exists. As rapidly as employment picks up, new and young men will be fed into these schools

(Continued on page 531)



Courtesy FERA.
Here is a return to hard, hard labor, under a government plan to give work. Such types of labor are beginning to disappear with the coming of the power age.

Re Edwin Markham, Poet of Labor

By JUDSON KING

[Editor's Note: More requests for this publication to publish the poems by Edwin Markham are received from our readers than for writings by any other poet, at home and abroad. His "Man With the Hoe" stands as a landmark in American literary and social history. We are proud to be able to publish these intimate glimpses of one who has never faltered in his allegiance to the common man.]

"WHAT is it in Franklin Roosevelt that causes you so earnestly to desire his return to the White House?"

I put this question to Edwin Markham as we sat down to supper in his home on Staten Island the Sunday night before election. I had come down for a visit before returning home to Washington. The last shot in the campaign had been fired. We had been discussing the issues of the contest. He had laughed heartily and contemptuously at the charge that the President was undermining the Constitution and subverting the American way of life; but at that question he grew suddenly grave and spoke slowly as he thought out his answer.

"It is because I believe that Franklin Roosevelt has an intelligent, genuine concern for the welfare of the common man. Because he desires justice for the workers down to the last poor devils at the bottom of the social heap and is doing something about it. That is why four years ago I dedicated to him my poem, 'The Forgotten Man,' in response to his fine speech."

I could but smile reminiscently. How often over the years had I heard him evaluate authors, statesmen, politicians, labor and religious leaders, or who or what not, ancient or modern, from that same point of view. It was the urge behind his poem "The Man With the Hoe" which had challenged the nation and made him famous at 47. And here at 84 the fate of the Hoe-Man and the outcome to civilization of the problem he presents was still his chief concern. Thirty-seven years of world acclaim had not blinked his vision, dulled his ardor or softened his protest against the hypocrisies, cruelties and stupidities of a social order he regards as neither Christian nor civilized.

Unquestionably Edwin Markham is the greatest poet of labor of our age. Nothing more deeply gratifies him than to be appreciated as a poet who voices the needs and aspirations of all who toil. To him it is not enough that he be remembered as a literary artist, important as he holds the function of literature in man's progress to higher goals.

Kinship With Labor

Twenty-six years ago I went with him to a gathering of social and literary lights at Toledo, Ohio, called in his honor. There was much flattery from

Intimate glimpse of the great poet at his home by a friend of long standing.

women in silks and men in swallowtails. He was unutterably bored. The next day he attended a luncheon given for him by 20 or 30 bona fide leaders of organized labor in the city who presented him with a beautiful framed copy of Hofmann's celebrated painting, "Christ and the Rich Young Man." There he glowed and in response to the presentation speech by Jimmie Egan, president of the Central Labor Union, he delivered wholly ex tempore one of the most beautifully framed and remarkable utterances I have ever heard on the true meaning of the Carpenter of Nazareth to the world's workers.

Again, when out for a long walk on this recent Sunday afternoon, I told him in some detail of the recent growth of the labor unions; also of the efficient, well-organized and well-financed efforts they were making to re-elect President Roosevelt and what the outcome was likely to be. I assured him that the feeble movements of farm and factory toilers just getting under way when he wrote his Hoe-Man poem in 1899 were now reaching a man's stride. That happens to be a thing for which he has long yearned. He has marvelled constantly at the patience and humility of labor in this democracy. He stopped dead in his tracks, faced me with eyes ablaze, and fairly shouted "God be praised!"

But in the language of the everyday man, how did Poet Markham get that way? Or, to be academic, whence the "motivation" which turned this premier literary genius into such unusual paths? What caused him to put such a militant edge on his stuff? My friend, Editor Marion Hedges, in requesting me to write this piece, asked me to comment on that point.

Social Protest His Life

We may well consider it because the answer has its historical as well as personal aspects and is directly related to our recent political conflict—a contest which at bottom was a fight between labor and privileged wealth and not the customary squabble between office seekers of the two old parties quite oblivious to fundamental realities.

Markham was born in 1852 and came to manhood at the very beginning of the post Civil War rise of trusts and monopolies in a republic dedicated to equal rights to all and special privileges to none and which had just concluded a war for human liberty. Through the years he witnessed the growth of mushroom unearned fortunes along side the spread of poverty and lengthening breadlines. It troubled him.

In long midnight and daylight powwows, he has often told me of his earlier ponderings over this monstrous anomaly, where he found help in understanding it and encouragement to protest as the social passion took possession of his life.

Parenthetically, there is no time like midnight on to, say, two, three or four o'clock in the morning to roam with Edwin Markham the fields of literature and art, religion, philosophy, government and social problems. With coat off and a dozen or so vital books scattered about, including his own notebooks and portfolios into which he now and then dives for an unpublished poem or piece of prose to illustrate his point; with no interruption—and what is more, no fear of interruption—he gains a certain sense of freedom from all restraint and is at his best. At least, I have found it so. Then he is gay or serious as the topic in hand determines, gusts of hearty laughter follow most intense discussion and at times his running conversation becomes a jewelled cascade of spontaneous metaphor and simile.

At such times he would discourse at length on his own "five great teachers," one of whom was Victor Hugo whose novel, "The Man Who Laughs," was one of his first "eye-openers." He early insisted I must carefully read this "one of the greatest of novels" and spent an hour or more summarizing the story and emphasizing its import. He regarded Gynplaine's speech in the English House of Lords in which the then economic royalists were denounced for their treatment of the poor as one of the great passages in all literature. The curious can find it in chapter 7 of Volume 2 of the novel.

Early Influence

Another influence later on was Henry George with his *Progress and Poverty* and Thomas Lake Harris, a forgotten philosopher of the West, the vitality of whose concept of brotherhood had much to do with Markham's soul and growth. There were others we cannot pause here to note but greatest of all were the burning words and example of the Carpenter of Nazareth; not the Christ of dogma and theological hair-splitting, but the historic Jesus who preached the Sermon on the Mount, voiced the cause of the poor and drove the money changers from the temple.

So here was the long foreground, the brooding discontent, the smouldering protest which burst into flame at the sight of the original of Millet's great painting, "The Man With the Hoe," on exhibition in San Francisco. The poem written in 1899 instantly became a battle cry of labor and all who love justice. It will continue to be a battle cry until some day when the Hoe-Man comes into his own. After that through long centuries it will be cherished as literature and teachers of economics, sociology and



Kerr & Company

Washington, D.C.

*Ho, ho, my dear Judson King, I am lifting
my hand to you in the long trail!*
E. dum Markham

Feb. 1923

One of Mr. Markham's characteristics is comradely feeling. One cannot come into contact with him, without feeling his bluff, warm friendliness. To use a common phrase, he is a man's man. Mr. Markham, right.

ethics will employ it vividly to picture to students the ancient barbaric times when man lived not with, but on, his fellow man. In our time a few courageous teachers of literature are permitted to use it as a magnificent specimen of blank verse.

I am not forgetting that the distinctly labor poems are a part only of Mr. Markham's total literary product, or that he has written much in prose as well as verse. His "California the Wonderful" is a masterpiece of lyric prose, alike valuable for its historic interest and descriptions of scenic beauty. Yet none of his work is more valued by himself than his many labor poems and he has long hoped to find time to bring them together in a single volume. His sustained interest in labor is shown by the fact that his fifth book of verse, "Eighty Songs

at 80," published in April, 1932, contains "The Toiler, the Hoe-Man of the Ages."

Labor's Patience Protested

All the old rage at injustice burst forth in this later poem and at its close comes the same rebuke to "Masters, Lords and Rulers of all lands" for deliberately continuing the "immemorial infamies and perfidious wrongs" of the Hoe poem. Thus:

"Behold, O world, the Toiling Man,
Bearing earth's burden and her ban.
Because of his all-giving grace,
Kaisers and kings have held their place—
Because he gave ungrudging toil,
The Lords have had the world for spoil—
Because he gave them all his dower,
Great ladies glittered out their hour.
He clothed these paupers, gave them bed,
Put into their mouths their daily bread.

And his reward? A crust to taste,
And unknown grave upon the waste.
Outcast and cursed, befooled and flayed,
With earth's brute burdens on him laid,
He only reacht out humble hands
Reacht out his mercies on all lands.
How silent down the world he trod—
How patient he has been with God!"

Reading between lines such as these one can feel a certain protest against the inaction and patience of labor. He has always been puzzled at this, always hoped for the day when the masses would assert their right to their place in the sun, always asking as to the capacities of new leaders appearing on the scene. He looks at labor as a unit. He believes in its right and duty freely to organize. But he desires the higher grades of labor, able to take care of themselves, to show

(Continued on page 535)

TVA Unions Build Co-operation

CO-OPERATIVE relations as between labor unions and the management of the greatest government corporation outside of the Panama Canal project were advanced immeasurably at the second annual wage conference held in Knoxville late in November. About 20 labor unions were involved. Many of them sent international representatives to co-operate with local union representatives at the conference. Management was represented by Gordon C. Clapp, director of personnel, and by a committee drawn from the engineering and supervisory forces. G. M. Freeman and M. H. Hedges represented the International Office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A brief was presented to management signed by 10 co-operating unions. The preamble in the brief outlined the attitude of organized labor on the great power development and the question of union co-operative management in the field of government projects. We quote the preamble of this brief:

"This is the second annual wage conference held under the Employee Relationship Policy. The co-operative unions believe that our presence here represents an element of growth in employee and Authority relationships. The adoption of the Employee Relationship Policy last year signified that the Tennessee Valley Authority had passed out of its pioneer, construction stage into the sphere of an established institution. We believe that the co-operating unions are sensible, that employee relationships between themselves and a government agency are not the same as between employees and private business. We understand that the techniques of collective bargaining developed under the hammer of give and take, in private industry, are not altogether suitable to negotiations between employees and an agency of the United States government."

"The President of the United States has described the Tennessee Valley Authority as 'a corporation clothed with powers of government, but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of the private enterprise.' Notwithstanding this description the co-operating unions believe that the Tennessee Valley Authority is a government institution bound by the precedents, traditions, aims, and legal objectives of a government institution. With these facts in mind the co-operating unions are laying before this body a factual brief upon which is based certain requests for increased wages and improvement of working conditions. The unions believe that the facts are correct, and that the requests are warranted by the facts; and they have been careful not to exceed the facts, however much wishful thinking might dictate different objectives."

Many Trades Co-operate

"We also believe that the fact that a number of unions are here co-operating in the presentation of a common brief,

Industrial relations in great seven-state development promise pioneer achievement.

is evidence of improved morale and improved employee relationships in the Tennessee Valley Authority. This brief is the product of a conference held in Chattanooga and it has the indorsement of the following unions:

"Machinists, Pipe Fitters, Operating Engineers, Plumbers, Painters, Common Laborers, Iron Workers, Electrical Workers, Plasterers and Cement Finishers.

"The chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, is author of the following statement: 'Most of the great and enduring loyalties of men are loyalties to broad and inclusive generalities.' (Address to the National Academy of Sciences in Boston, November 21, 1933.) Though workers are not moved consciously by generalities as such, they are aware that their whole organized movement proceeds upon the general principle of a constantly increasing standard of living. They respond vitally to this concept. They understand it in the abstract and in the concrete. We believe that the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority rightly interpreted the President of the United States when he said to escape from the use of surplus so that productive capacity can produce well being, that is the aim of President Roosevelt."

Labor's Interest Defined

"Director David E. Lilienthal said at Tampa yesterday, before the American Federation of Labor, 'that the largest part of the stockholders of the Tennessee Valley Authority are the working men of the United States and their wives and children,' and again 'that the responsibility for the labor policy for collective bargaining for hours,

rates of pay, and working conditions rested squarely upon the Tennessee Valley Authority.' Mr. Lilienthal developed this idea further when he said 'here for the first time in America the people have set up a vast testing ground for the nation, where they can determine for themselves how the natural resources of water and land and power can best be developed and conserved, not for the benefit of a few privileged individuals but for the benefit of the entire community.' In short, we believe that management and labor are in agreement upon these definite aims of this great project here in the Tennessee Valley. These are the same relations to which not only labor but management itself is loyal. We do not hesitate about presenting these generalities to the conference at this time, because they are the moving motives of the men, who work on the job, and of the men who direct on the administrative side. To undertake to discuss concrete details of wage and working conditions without a glance at principles should be pretty much like operating a boat without a compass.

"Yardstick" Applied to Wage

"May we go further in developing this question of the relationship of employees to the Tennessee Valley Authority as a government agency. The view of the function of government as it has been developed under the Tennessee Valley Authority is important. The function of the government as developed here is that of setting up proper standards by which the actions and processes of private industry may be adequately judged. This function of government is not the exclusive property of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Everywhere we find government acting in this wise, especially during the last four years. The government has undertaken to set up adequate housing standards through the Federal Housing Administration and Rural Resettlement. It has undertaken to set up

(Continued on page 536)



Workers of the TVA are loyal to the project. The Labor Day float above represents Old Man Power vitalizing everything he touches. This float was conceived by I. B. E. W. members in the Valley.

Labor's Stake in the Tennessee Valley

I WELCOME this opportunity to talk to the representatives of millions of American men and women from all parts of the country, to tell you of the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority—what TVA is doing, why it is doing it, and what the project means to the people of the United States. But particularly I want to tell you what there is about the TVA project that is of special importance to you as representatives of organized labor, and to working men and women everywhere.

The TVA had its origin in the World War. You remember that we needed nitrates for explosives. President Wilson and Congress ordered the building of a dam and powerhouse at Muscle Shoals, to produce power to make those nitrates. After the war, private interests tried to get Congress to turn that power plant over to them. In session after session, Senator Norris led a fight to keep Muscle Shoals in the hands of the public. And organized labor was in the thick of that fight—on the public side.

Labor saw that Muscle Shoals was part of a larger issue. That issue was the unified development by the public of the public's own resources. As far back as the Portland convention, 13 years ago, your Federation unanimously adopted a resolution opposing "the subsidizing" of any "privately owned and operated power system." Your convention then proceeded to urge a broad program, in words that are prophetic: "We individually and collectively urge," you said, "the necessity for a co-ordinated public development and control of said water resources for the service of the people at cost, giving due regard to the four-fold duty of water for domestic supply, for irrigation, power production and navigation, and to the necessity for floodwater storage and control and to the rights of political subdivisions to the measure of local control in these matters; and . . . the withdrawal and curtailment of special privileges to private interests controlling this natural resource for incomplete and costly development for private profit."

But your hope of a "co-ordinated public development" was not shared by the men who, through those years, sat in the White House. You know what happened. Twice Congress acted; twice bills were vetoed. And then came the election of a tried friend of conservation, a man who for years had fought for public rights in power—Franklin D. Roosevelt. Shortly after his inauguration in 1933, the President sent a message to Congress drawing the picture of a many-sided public development. He said:

"It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential public usefulness of the entire Tennessee River. Such use, if envisioned in its entirety, transcends mere power development; it enters the wide fields of

**Address of David E. Lilienthal,
Director, Tennessee Valley Au-
thority, before the annual conven-
tion of the American Federation
of Labor, Tampa, Fla., November
17, 1936, at 10:30 a. m.**

flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry. In short, this power development of war days leads logically to national planning for a complete river watershed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions. It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns.



Director Lilienthal at his spacious desk in Knoxville.

"I, therefore, suggest to the Congress legislation to create a Tennessee Valley Authority—a corporation clothed with the power of government but possessed of the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise. It should be charged with the broadest duty of planning for the proper use, conservation and development of the natural resources of the Tennessee River drainage basin and its adjoining territory for the general, social and economic welfare of the nation. This authority should be clothed also with the necessary power to carry these plans into effect. Its duty should be the rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals development and the co-ordination of it with the wider plan."

The corporation he recommended was to take over and operate the Muscle Shoals power plant, to make profits for the stockholders of the TVA, who are the 125 million men, women and children of the United States. The largest part of those stockholders are the working men of the United States and their wives and children. Congress adopted his recommendations and passed the Norris Bill. And TVA went into action on a broad front.

It is not only building a series of huge dams for the improvement of navigation and flood control, with the incidental development of hydroelectric power; it is

not only constructing and operating a network of transmission lines, carrying power to homes, farms and industries. Of these things I am sure you know. Equally important is the fundamental research in farm problems; practical efforts in saving the soil from washing away; working out means of increasing farm income; the operation of a large experimental plant producing a new phosphate fertilizer—these and other activities are spread upon a broad working canvas, affecting the daily lives and future hopes of almost six million men, women and children in a vast area of our country.

These are some of the things that are going on in the Tennessee Valley. But what is the purpose of all this activity? You can sum it up in this way: Here, for the first time in America, the people have set up a vast testing ground for the nation, where they can determine for themselves how the natural resources of water and land and power can best be developed and conserved and used—not for the benefit of a few privileged individuals, but for the benefit of the entire community. The lessons that are learned in carrying on this project will be available to other sections of the country. As TVA progresses, the methods, the ways of doing things, the kind of organization, the success we have in spreading the benefits of natural resources, can be put to work in other unified regions of the United States.

The TVA was not set up as an emergency organization, nor is it a relief activity, nor a power company. TVA is a thoroughgoing effort on a long-time basis to meet the responsibilities of government by bringing to the people of a great region the fruits of the natural resources that the nation owns.

The Muscle Shoals fight would have been even harder for Senator Norris and his colleagues had it not been for the support of organized labor. And the task of the TVA Board has been made easier because of labor's support. During the three and one-half years that the TVA has been a going concern, we have been heartened by the support—the active, cordial backing of a vast number of men and women in the ranks of labor. I speak without the slightest fear of contradiction when I say that in the Tennessee Valley region working men and women, both the leaders and the rank and file, are with the Authority unanimously. But the support from labor is not confined to the valley area; it extends into sections of the country far distant from the immediate effect of the TVA program.

Why does labor support the TVA? The answers are not difficult to find. First of all, labor is for TVA because TVA is for labor. When I say TVA is for labor I do not mean that we join with those smooth-mouthed gentlemen

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A. F. of L. Meet Sets Far Reaching Goals

CONTINUING a course of moderation at its convention in Tampa recorded a substantial gain in union membership, and an equally noteworthy gain in awakened social consciousness.

The report of the executive council is encouraging. Total membership in affiliated unions for the year ending August 31, 1936, is shown at 3,422,398, an increase of 377,051 over the preceding year. Almost every one of the international unions shared in this increased membership.

The convention confirmed the action of the A. F. of L. executive council, in voting to suspend the international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, but it left the door open for them to return to the fold, and by a ruling by President William Green, allowed state federations of labor and other central bodies to keep their members who are affiliated with the C. I. O. unions. Although the convention did not compromise the executive council's stand against dual unionism its action was not to widen the split in the Federation. The suspended internationals are the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers, the United Textile Workers, the Flat Glass Workers, the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the United Automobile Workers, and the United Rubber Workers. The last named organization was chartered during the past year.

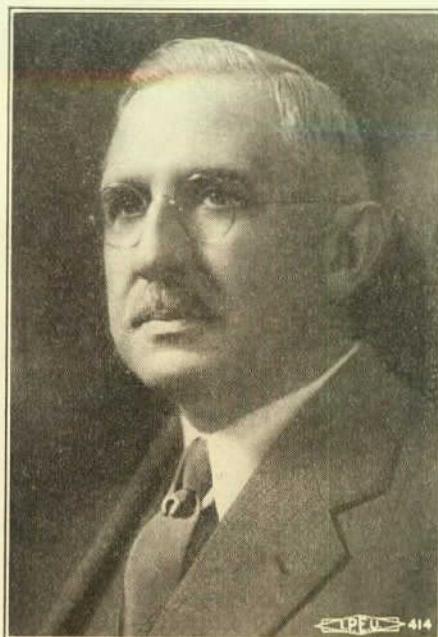
Two other international unions were chartered since August 31, 1935, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the American Newspaper Guild, and 235 charters were granted to central, local trade, and federal labor unions. On October 16 an international charter was granted to the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Far from disagreeing with the principle of industrial unionism, the Federation has, during the past year, carried on an organizing campaign among those employed as cement workers, aluminum workers, gasoline station attendants, chemical workers, distillery workers, agricultural workers, match workers, cereal and flour mill employees, establishing federal labor unions which may later form the nucleus for international unions in these now unorganized industries. The executive council's report states:

"Where there was the slightest inclination on the part of workers to become organized, no field was neglected or escaped the attention or action of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation is carrying on organizing work through its special organizers, volunteer organizers, state federations of labor and city central bodies in all fields, in all sections and in all industries. Of the directly affiliated unions 206 are organized in the major industrial groups

Tampa convention transacts much business despite C. I. O. controversy.

including aluminum, canning, cement, chemical, match, petroleum marketing, and grain processing industries." The Federation paid strike benefits to the amount of \$146,626 to chartered federal unions during the past year; it negoti-



I.B.E.W. 414

G. M. BUGNAZET
International Secretary, I. B. E. W.,
re-elected vice president, American
Federation of Labor.

ated union agreements for scores of them, securing higher wages and better standards.

Building Trades Co-operate

Harmony in the Building Trades Department of the Federation has been another achievement of the past year. At the last convention, in Atlantic City, October, 1935, a reorganization committee was appointed to reconcile the two factions which had set up rival offices, both claiming the title of the Building Trades Department. President Tracy of the Electrical Workers Brotherhood was a member of this committee. The reorganization was completed at a special convention of the department in March, 1936, J. W. Williams being elected president and M. J. McDonough secretary-treasurer. Recognizing the need for an efficient means of settling jurisdictional disputes the reorganization committee in September announced the appointment of Dr. John A. Lapp as impartial referee and a procedure was set up for settling the disastrous jurisdictional rows which have plagued the building trades.

The unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department report a healthy growth, all of them showing increased membership, some as much as 25 per cent gain. The department is also gratified to report that it has been able to continue its practice, begun in 1934 during the NRA, of negotiating national agreements with employers for its affiliated unions, the outstanding agreements of this character having been renewed; and in one instance the agreement was negotiated by the Metal Trades Department and the Building Trades Department jointly, as members of both groups were employed.

Fighting to wipe out company unions on railroads, the Railway Employees' Department has continued its organizing campaign begun in 1933, and reports that during the past year, "representation has been established for the Federated Mechanical Trades and the Firemen and Oilers on 12 railroads, the existing agreement has been taken over on four railroads and a new agreement has been negotiated on 15 railroads making a total of 19 additional agreements which have been entered into with carriers by system federations affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department.

"Since June, 1933, when this campaign was begun, representation has been established on 90 railroads, where company unions had been established following the Federated Shop Trades strike of 1922, the existing agreement has been taken over on 26 railroads and new agreements have been negotiated on 53 railroads, which is a total of 79 new railroads which have entered into contractual relations with the Railway Employees' Department and its affiliated organizations."

Increased activity of the Union Label Trades Department is also cited, with publicity through material furnished to labor newspapers, and through many radio talks over national networks and local stations, organization of more Union Label Leagues and of an international women's auxiliary alliance to promote label buying.

Without questioning his status as a member of the suspended United Mine Workers, the convention reelected President William Green for his thirteenth term as the Federation's head. He pledged himself to "make any sacrifice" to obtain the unity of labor, and called on the dissident C. I. O. unions to "come back home, sit with us and be with us in our common fight."

Resolutions passed indicated the Federation's distrust of radicalism, but at the same time showed labor's willingness to co-operate with government in the solution of social problems as it prepared to press its legislative demands in the coming session of Congress. There was also a tendency to increase the power of the Federation's president and executive council, manifested in two amendments to the constitution.

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Grid System Challenges T V A

HERE is an old saying potent in its practicality as follows: "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em." Many wise ones now believe that the private utilities have adopted this slogan in reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority development. This does not mean that they are to become apostles of publicly-owned corporations but that they have hit upon a technical device that will nullify the yardstick principle set up under the Tennessee Valley Authority. This technical device is called the grid, or the pool. The so-called grid system is supposed to have originated in England under the Electricity Supply Act of 1926.

The Electricity Supply Act of Great Britain in 1926 created the Central Electricity Board, which board was charged with the duty of supplying electricity to central power stations. One of the duties of the Central Electricity Board was to provide for interconnection by means of main transmission lines to be constructed or acquired by the board and to provide for standardization of frequency. The Central Electricity Board has power to take over any station needed in order to perfect an interconnecting system. The Central Electricity Board may operate such station itself or empower private interests to do so. The board may fix rates. Rates are fixed on a cost of production basis. The

It may well be technical device that will nullify yardstick. Real issue.

Central Electricity Board shall construct and lay down main transmission lines required for the interconnection of stations with one another. It may buy up main transmission lines from private undertakers. The board may build switching stations in order to make the interconnecting system operate more perfectly. The Central Electricity Board shall levy against the various component parts of the system charges to defray all expenses. The rates to consumers, that is, wholesale consumers, are fixed as follows: "In calculating for the purposes of this section the cost of production of electricity generated by the authorized undertakers, no account shall be taken of capital charges in respect of capital expended on the generating station."

And again:

"If and so far as the price for a supply of electricity is under this act to be the cost of production adjusted according to the load factor, the adjusted price shall be the sum of the following items:

"(a) the number of kilowatts of max-

imum demand in each month of the year of account multiplied by the fixed kilowatt charges component;

"(b) the number of units supplied to the undertakers during the year of account multiplied by the running charges component.

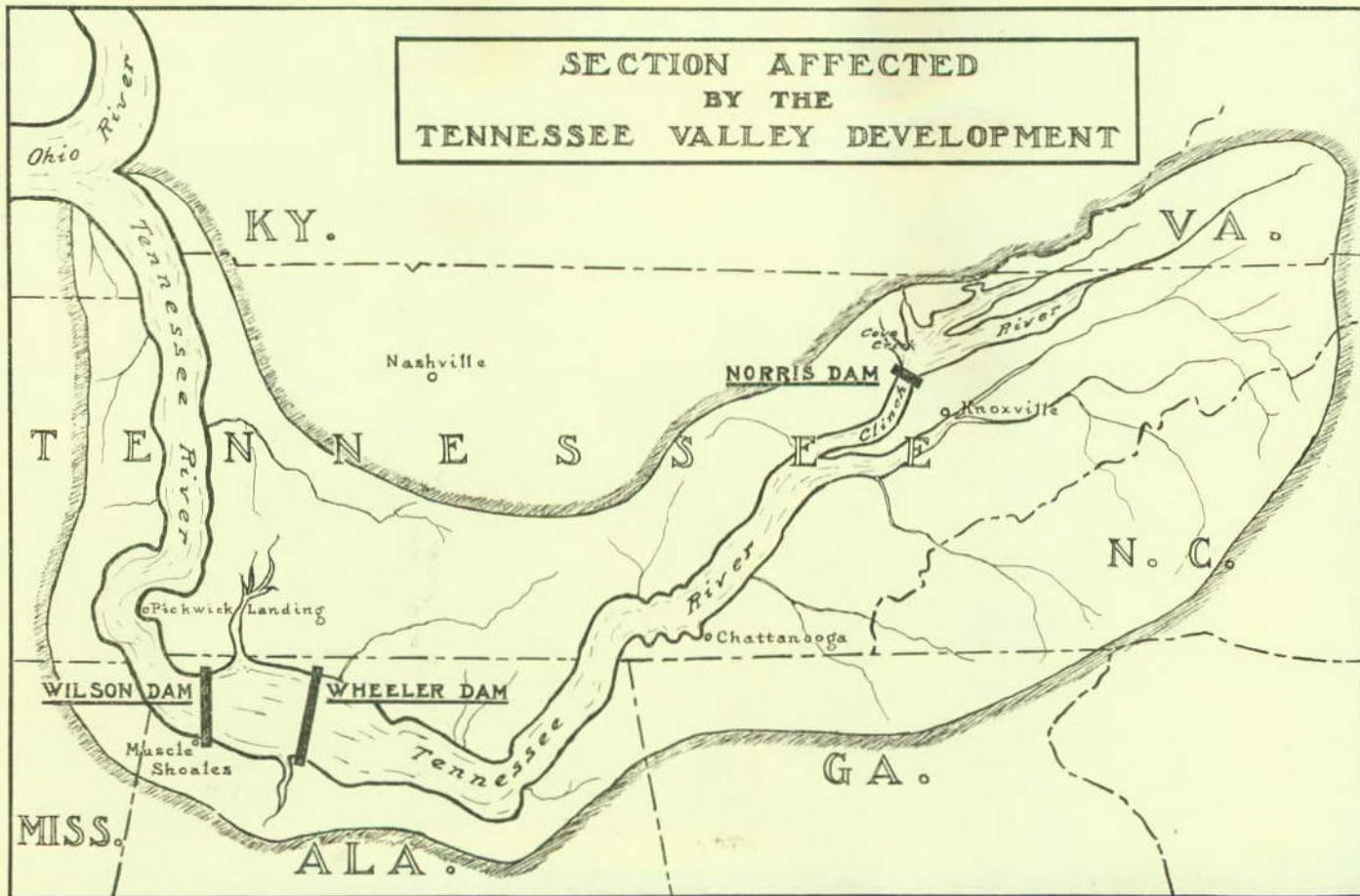
"For the purposes of this subsection—

"The number of kilowatts of maximum demand for any month shall be deemed to be twice the largest number of units of electricity supplied to the undertaking during any consecutive 30 minutes in that month: Provided that, if the number of kilowatts of maximum demand so ascertained shall be less than the number of kilowatts of maximum demand in any previous month of the same year of account, payment shall be made on the higher number; and

"The 'fixed kilowatt charges component' and 'running charges component' shall be ascertained in accordance with the rules contained in the seventh schedule to this act.

"If and so far as the price for a supply of electricity is under this act to be adjusted according to power factor or otherwise ascertained, such adjustment or ascertainment shall be made in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Electricity Commission in that behalf.

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Vast area which would become grid, or pool region, if utilities plan succeeds.

Ontario Commission Backs Company Union

By E. INGLES, Vice President, I. B. E. W.

THE Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario a short time ago announced the introduction of what they are pleased to term a "Plan of Employee Representation." As a matter of fact it is simply a company union. Nothing which can be said in its favor can change that. There is nothing new in this type of activity. Ever since the real purpose of the legitimate trade unions became apparent through the smoke screen of vilification and abuse thrown about them by the avaricious and unscrupulous employer the company union has been resorted to. For a time it has been possible to fool the workers with this device, but it was not long before its purpose became apparent. During this period the company union was able to bask in the glimmer of a doubtful respectability, but even that has vanished and it stands out for what it really is, a delusion and a snare. This is what the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario has contributed to modern society.

Before making a criticism of the company union above mentioned we might make a cursory examination of the history of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Some years ago the theory was placed before the public that at least one of the natural resources of Ontario, the water power, was being developed by private enterprises for the purpose of exploitation and the people of Ontario were paying too dearly for the product; that the worker engaged in the production of the product was also being exploited and was not able to secure in return for his services the standard of living he was manifestly entitled to and if the water powers were operated by the province and the energy produced for the benefit of the people of the province, both the consumer and those engaged in the production of this energy would benefit. The energy could be delivered to the consumer, it was contended, at a price much below that provided by private enterprise and the workers involved could be given a remuneration which would adequately take care of their present and future needs in a degree of comfort commensurate with modern western civilization. This was the laudable objective dangled before the public during the campaign. The vested interests put up a strong fight against the adoption of this policy. The struggle attained major proportions and bitter was the debate. However, the theory was adopted and became a practicality. Organized labor which played a valiant part in the campaign waited patiently for the fulfilment of the promise as far as the worker was concerned. The promise to the consumer was fulfilled; costs of electrical energy came down. This was particularly true for the industrial consumer, one of the factions which fought hard against the introduction of public ownership of electric property. The domestic consumer and

Labor of the United States has often defended the publicly owned projects in Ontario—but not without blushing. For Ontario management is not friendly to unions.

organized labor put up the fight in favor. The industrialist and the financier fought the proposal with a fierce bitterness and in the end the industrialist got the best end of the stick.

Backward Policy Shown

Time went on and organized labor waited for the fulfilment of the promise made on the hustings and waited in vain. A peculiar philosophy began to develop. The government should not be called upon to take the lead in determining wages and living standards. Go out and establish wages and conditions with private enterprise and we will fall in line. This was what the worker was told. This was the politician's idea of the fulfilment of a promise. Of course they meant to go out and establish wages and conditions in the electric power industry, not industry generally, and with the introduction of public ownership in the industry it became a monopoly. There soon wasn't any place outside of the government activity on which to establish wages and conditions. Organized labor began to assert itself with the result that some concessions were made and immediately methods were devised to prevent a recurrence of any such activity on the part of the workers.

A pension scheme was devised whereby 2.5 per cent of the wages of each employee 30 years of age and under was deducted and a higher amount each year from those above 30 is

deducted until at the age of 45, the maximum, the sum of 5.5 per cent of the wages are deducted. Incidentally, this becomes the age limit at which new employees are engaged. The commission pays an amount equal to 5 per cent of all wages in addition. In the event an employee severs his employment with the commission for any cause the amount of money deducted from his wages plus 4 per cent per annum compounded semi-annually will be returned to him. It is not necessary to go into the pension plan in detail here. Any one who has had any experience with such plans, many of which have been introduced by large industrial concerns, knows full well for what purpose they have been put in operation, and how they eventually turn out.

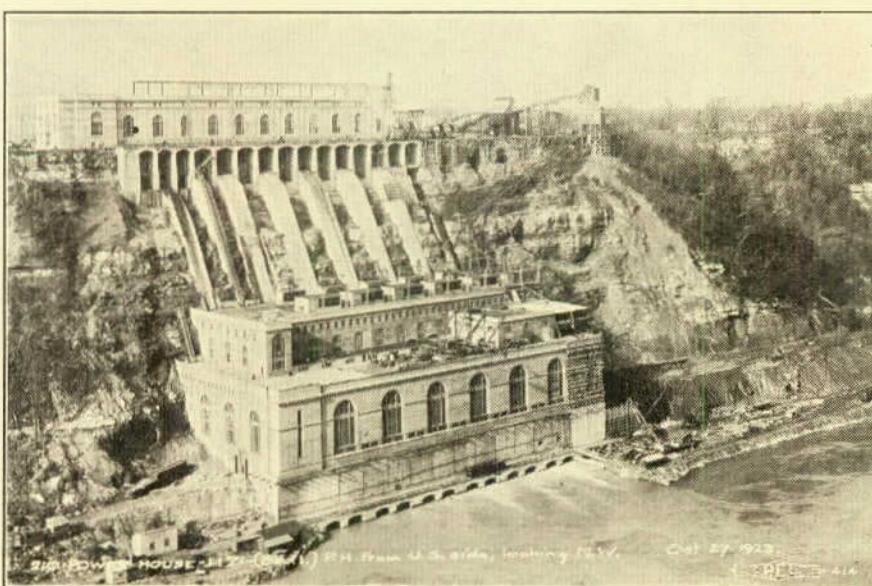
At least one engineer-in-charge took time off from his regular duties to tour the entire property and urge the dissolution of the organization amongst the employees and the introduction of the pension plan and was successful to a considerable degree. The employees were, of course, allowed to vote on the plan and the method by which the vote was used to bring the plan into operation to cover all the employees cannot be calculated to cover the commission with glory.

The amount of pension eventually payable to an employee is one-eightieth ($1/80$) of the average yearly amount of salary in which the salary was the greatest multiplied by the number of years of service. The plan is carried by a syndicate of private insurance companies. These two points should be kept in mind when discussing the company union. They are important.

Divided Government Revealed

Why employees should not be paid a remuneration in an amount sufficient to

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Anti Social Business of Labor Spying Pinioned

THE parade of labor spies, professional strikebreakers, mercenary thugs and suave corporation officials, their masks torn from their faces, continue to pass before the public reviewing stand.

Ever since last April, when a Senate committee began to investigate violations of the civil liberties of workers, the motley crew has been goose-stepping down the avenue beneath a brilliant spotlight of publicity. Step up and look them over, brother. In the line-up are ordinary "stool pigeons," "finks" and "nobles," "hookers" and "hookmen," "street workers" and even "pulpit orators."

Then there are others, proficient in more specific arts—men skilled in wiretapping and plain and fancy dictaphone planting; expert dynamiters who work in secret but point the finger of guilt at strike leaders in public; rabble rousers who incite the workers and then lead them into an ambush of armed thugs; women who endeavor to entice, "frame" or otherwise discredit union officials, breaking up their homes and involving them in public scandal.

Many of them are human mongrels. Many of them have long criminal pedigrees, preserved in the annals of the police records. During the New York elevator strike last March the police made a raid on the Fifth Avenue headquarters of the American Confidential Bureau, one of the more important strikebreaking agencies. The bureau was then signing up men to operate the elevators and serve as special guards in office buildings and swanky New York apartment houses. Out of 31 men taken into custody the police found that 18 had criminal records totaling 95 arrests and 23 convictions. Two of them, Lou Spinelli, an associate of the notorious Charles (Lucky) Luciano, and Salvatore Arcidiaco (alias Dannie Brocco) were well known underworld characters.

Pinkertons in Picture

The participants in the parade have not always been happy to march along beside their fellow troopers. Prominent corporation officials objected because it was unpleasant for them to be observed amid such company. Strike-breaking agents objected because the publicity was bad for the business.

Mr. A. L. Pugmire (alias A. L. Palmer, alias A. L. Parsons), who is assistant superintendent at the Pinkerton National Detective Agency's office in Detroit, complained bitterly to Senators Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Progressive, Wisconsin), and Elbert Thomas (Democrat, Utah), members of the investigating committee. "What can I do," he wailed, "when my clients call me up and

Senatorial committee tears mask from hideous industry of fomenting strikes, and bashing heads.

tell me, 'Pugmire, we don't want to hear anything from you for a while'?" They are afraid even to receive reports orally, he found.

Throughout the sultry August days of the summer hearings, the bulging form of bald-pated Harry B. Hunt, represen-



Harris & Ewing

CHOWDERHEAD COHEN

From men like him, O Good Lord, deliver us—is the prayer of working people everywhere.

tative of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and his companion, W. Everett McLaine, known as "the eyes and ears of the U. S. Steel Corporation," could be seen nervously pacing about the room.

The steel industry had reason to be nervous over the senatorial prying. With the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board the U. S. Steel Corporation had made public a statement that it had abandoned its long practiced policy of planting labor spies among its employees to keep tab on their activities and their beliefs.

To the corporation's considerable embarrassment the Senate discovered that such was not the case. The organization

had simply turned its espionage system over to one of its subsidiaries, the H. C. Frick Coke Company for quiet continuance.

Steel Company Embarrassed

Two steel workers employed by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, another U. S. Steel subsidiary, using money paid for spying on their fellow workers, voluntarily came to Washington to testify against the company. Both were officials of the company unions at their steel plants. One was from Clairton, Pa., and the other from the Carnegie-Illinois South Chicago Works.

They had been told that the information had been intended for a steel company security holder—the Fidelity Bond Company, of New York—and one had even been introduced to the "big boss" of the bond company, a "Mr. Mackland." Shortly afterward, however, he recognized a picture of "Mr. Mackland" in a Pittsburgh newspaper. "Mr. Mackland" turned out to be none other than George F. Ruck, who is assistant to the president of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

The steel workers immediately took their problem to the National Labor Relations Board and turned all the money they received over to the board, declaring they did not want the "blood money." The last payment they used to come down to the Senate hearings and testify.

The two representatives of the fictitious Fidelity Bond Company, typical "hookers" who gave their names as Sears and Henning, were in all probability hired from the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, as both the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the H. C. Frick Coke Company occupy conspicuous positions on the clientele list of the R. A. & I.

The R. A. & I. has the glorious distinction of being the nation's largest and most profitable espionage and strike-breaking agency. It not only furnishes confidential reports on the "radical" or "Communistic" tendencies of employees (the two terms are synonymous to "laborite" with all strikebreakers), drums up trouble where trouble is lacking, and supplies finks and guards when trouble arrives; it also works hand-in-glove with its affiliate, the Federal Laboratories, Inc., which sells poisonous gases, firearms, ammunition and similar articles of peace to help restore quietude again.

The R. A. & I. made a profit of over \$1,000,000 in the "troublesome" years, 1932 to 1935. Its headquarters are in Pittsburgh, the heart of the steel industry, but there is hardly a large city in the country in which it does not have branch offices under some name or other. Here

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Utilities Oppose License Law For Linemen

By "POP," L. U. NO. 326

AS a member of I. B. E. W., Local No. 326, of Lawrence, Mass., I have of course been much interested in the "Bill to License Electrical Workers handling voltage of 300 or over." The bill in its original form was brought forward by men who were engaged in the handling and generation of the various voltages above 300, with a feeling that as one could not wire or install in a building any wiring without its being done by a licensed wireman and rules laid down by the Board of Underwriters, why should the work of service and supply be outside the pale as it were? Why shouldn't workers thus engaged be licensed?

The feeling grew that they should be licensed and recognized as craftsmen. I also know that it had not escaped their notice, nor others of the craft, that one could at practically every building under construction or repair find carpenters, plumbers, electricians, etc., all licensed men. On or about the building one could generally find a small sign reading something like this: "Massachusetts Licensed Riggers" whenever stagings were erected.

Out on the streets we've the taxi drivers, the produce men, truckmen, auto drivers, all licensed, why even the dog had a tag tied to him. In turning these things over in the minds of them all, the thought came that there must be something wrong, or they were to blame themselves for the oversight. It was decided that something had to be done about it. Result was that the germ of the idea was put forward with a vim to remedy the state of affairs.

Hazards Are Great

Through political friends the bill was presented to the legislature. It was granted an open hearing before the legislative committee. The sponsors of the bill realized that although electricity was a large part of life today, the greater number of its users were only interested in finding it at all times at their every call. They could and did pass and repass crews of linemen, cable splicers in the holes beneath their streets, and seldom if ever wondered just what took place in the big power stations. Human nature being more or less of a selfish proposition, each went about his own affairs and his own troubles. Now and again they had seen in the daily papers "Lineman Electrocuted," "Cable Splicer Badly Burned," "Electrical Service Interrupted by Failure of Generating Apparatus at Power House." This thing made for the daily news, but they did not go into details. Carelessness does not enter into our casualties to a great extent, but inexperience does. Perhaps it's just as well, for the electrical worker goes about his work with no idea of making the headlines, either as a casualty or as a hero, but in knowledge of its danger and its inevitable settlement for

Massachusetts torn by strife over better conditions for men on poles.

carelessness or inexperience. But when these men, proud of their abilities in their trade and service to the public, asked that they be recognized as craftsmen, they were up against another snag. Though the bill came in due time before the committee, the hearing was a performance. The utilities companies raised their hands with astonishment, that they dare to even approach the legislature for the enactment of such a bill. But regardless of their amusement they got busy and brought up their big guns. "Mother Bell's" hired men from top to bottom of the list all howled, and to pacify them the words were written 300 volts or over. This hurdle was taken with ease for it's no use trying to help those who refuse to be helped. Mother Bell is and always was very jealous of her so-called right to steer the hired men and girls in the company's own ideas of what's what. With the telephone company and workers out of it the battle still remained hot.

The utility people, realizing that the sponsors of the bill were in dead earnest, squared off and both sides went to the mat. By the use of every known dodge and artifice the bill got a hot reception. But the business managers had got a group of willing and able workers together and the hearing was as I have said a hot and personal affair. The arguments were good and ably presented, but when the opponents were cornered, they

immediately raised a smoke screen of so-called humor, interruptions and rambling speeches, entirely foreign to the matter then under discussion. The companies found, as they always seem to, suckers amongst their help who belittled the bill and derided the idea that the work was hazardous. One of these misguided fellows has since had his eyes opened and closed to the fact that the work was hazardous. He scouted the idea that two experienced men should work together; he made the statement he alone was sufficient without another man under foot. Too late now for him, as he was found dead, killed by the juice which seldom needs to strike but once. So it went and the final permission to withdraw only served to increase the pressure for its passage.

Now we all know that when you or I ask for work, we are asked "How much experience, whom did you work for, why did you leave," etc.? but still the point was raised that the work was no more hazardous than many other trades. One good foreman could do the work with inexperienced help. Maybe so, but even if the foreman is capable of doing it the companies would be getting new foremen pretty often. They would all be cutting out paper dolls.

Experience Is Future Aid

The bill will be back again this year and the many loop holes in our presentation will be plugged up. We all learned plenty and will take advantage of the knowledge. I still fail to understand how any man or men should so belittle themselves, as to stand up and by word of their own mouths help to throw down a measure which better judgment tells

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Left to right: "Pop" Allard, Jim McCarthy, Gene Dubois, Jack O'Neill, Patrick Callahan and "Wild Bill" Hogan—all members of L. U. No. 326.

Code Control by Public Body Way Out

By DEWEY L. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, Atlanta

YOUR editorial comment in this month's WORKER in which you refer to the paper presented to the Eastern Chapter, International Association of Electrical Inspectors, by Mr. Greenlaw, prompts me to write this letter. I have known of Mr. Greenlaw's activities for sometime, and admire him very much in his efforts to uphold the standards for electrical installations, and his courage to fight against overwhelming odds. I heard quite a bit of comment at the Southern section meeting in Dallas about the paper to which you refer in your editorial.

I have carried on a fight in the Southern section quite similar to the one he has made in the Eastern section. However, all that I have accomplished is the satisfaction of expressing my views to a group of people who absolutely are not the least bit sympathetic towards my views. With the International Association of Electrical Inspectors set-up as at present, there is little hope of accomplishing anything within that organization, as the electrical inspector members of this association are far outnumbered by representatives of commercial groups who are accepted as members in this association. It is my belief that this association was organized and sponsored by the same commercial groups who have been instrumental in lowering the standards of the National Electrical Code, and as it requires some finances to attend these conventions it can readily be seen that the members representing commercial groups (utilities and electrical manufacturers) have outnumbered electrical inspectors at these meetings. Some of the electrical inspectors in attendance are carried to the convention by the members representing commercial interests. In a meeting of this sort it can easily be seen why nothing that would elevate wiring standards and eliminate fire hazards could be adopted, regardless of any statement of facts that might be presented.

At the Southern section meeting I was amazed to hear a resolution read out expressing our gratitude to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association for a donation of \$5,000, which had been made to our organization. The main item of expense in our organization is payment of salary for the international secretary and maintaining his office, which serves as a sort of clearing house for all matters pertaining to the Inspectors Association, and the effect of our action in accepting this donation from the Manufacturers Association and expressing our gratitude for it, is, in my opinion, placing our international secretary on the payroll of the Manufacturers Association, a group which we, in theory at least, attempt to exercise a certain amount of control over in the matter of electrical standards.

All this leads me to the conclusion that the International Association of Electri-

This brave paper throws new light upon control of national standards by an electric committee composed mostly of representatives of big business.

cal Inspectors is being sponsored and nurtured by the N. E. M. A. and allied groups, for the express purpose of clothing their actions in lowering wiring



DEWEY L. JOHNSON

standards with some degree of approval by the inspectors themselves.

Insurance Apparently Pays

Another interesting thing to me is the attitude the insurance inspector takes in these matters. I was somewhat puzzled at first as to why the insurance inspector will so readily O.K. all these efforts to lower wiring standards, but since I have learned more about it I now believe I understand his position. As I understand it, the National Electrical Code was first formulated for the purpose of setting up standards for electrical wiring as a basis for securing fire insurance, and no doubt the insurance inspector at that time was interested in a safe wiring installation as a means of protecting insurance companies which he represented. However, the fire insurance business of today is one of the largest in the United States, and in my opinion the biggest racket. In the City of Atlanta the annual average fire loss for the past three years will be less than \$200,000, while the annual fire insurance premiums have exceeded \$3,000,-

000. This is an accurate figure as the city collects 1 per cent tax on fire insurance premiums. The first figure represents reported fire losses which are considerably higher than damages paid by the insurance companies. These figures show that the fire insurance companies have taken in more than \$9,000,000 within the city limits of Atlanta within the past three years, and have paid out considerably less than \$600,000. I have investigated other cities to some extent and find that fire insurance premiums are far in excess of what they should be. It is also true that wherever fire losses in a city are exceptionally low it is usually followed up by a demand for rate inspection, which helps me to understand the insurance inspector's position.

I do not believe the insurance inspectors are interested in eliminating fire hazards very greatly. Our efforts to secure lower fire insurance rates for Atlanta have met with failure as these rates are set by the Southeastern Underwriters Association, who are employees of the insurance companies themselves. About the only reduction we have been able to secure is the elimination of the penalty for having a garage nearer than 30 feet to a private residence. This, of course, affected their premiums very slightly, though as an indication of the power of this group, they were able to secure numerous front page news items hailing the reduction in fire insurance rates.

Since we are having numerous investigations by the different federal agencies of our economic set-up, I believe if one could be had of the fire insurance business in this country, it would secure material benefits for the people by turning a spotlight on fire insurance business, showing the ratio of damages paid out to the premiums collected. I believe if this were done and fire insurance rates were reduced to a reasonable level, the insurance inspectors would once more become interested in the safety of electrical installations.

Public Agency Should Control Code

As the insurance inspector is primarily interested in the promotion of the business of his employers, the insurance companies, the utility inspector is primarily interested in making the meters go round to produce revenue for his company, and the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., is a commercial agency, it is essential that some public agency be set up to formulate an electrical code and for the approval of appliances and devices. This not only is the only logical way to protect the public, but it is the only practical way as at the present time the municipalities are faced with the proposition of accepting the National Electrical Code in toto. Or to strengthen their code above the minimum requirements of the National Code,

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Pacific Power Area Attracts World Attention

By FRANK TUSTIN, L. U. No. 77

THE affair happened more than two months ago, but we are still talking about it in the northwest.

The month of September brought to the public utilities and the electrical workers of the state of Washington the opportunity to be hosts to a large group of delegates from the Power Conference held in Washington, D. C., last summer. This has been a truly wonderful opportunity for the members of this local that had the chance to act as host and meet the many delegates personally. With this meeting has gone the halo of mythical sanctity that generally surrounds these people as far as the worker is concerned. There is, however, a much deeper respect and understanding of the problems that we might have thought our very own, but now find in all parts of the world.

The delegates arrived Monday evening, September 21, at the Rock Island Dam, 13 miles out of Wenatchee, Wash., where elaborate plans for their entertainment had been made by the Puget Sound Power and Light Co. They were met by Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. McFadden, Mr. Coffin and other officials of the company, and members of the local assisted with the entertainment and tour of the structure which had been completely illuminated for this occasion. This is the first man-made structure to obstruct this river and was quite a feat of engineering to build, being approximately a half mile long and controlling the river flow that varies from 21,000 to 740,000 cubic feet per second. At present this plant is operating with a 32-foot head, four Allis-Chalmers 21,000 horsepower turbines, and General Electric generators rated at 16,667 k. v. a. at 13,800 volts. The ultimate capacity is 252,000 horsepower with a 51-foot head. This plant is tied into the company's system through two 110,000 highlines of 128 and 122 miles and was built and completed January, 1933, by Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation.

The delegates left Rock Island that night and arrived by special train in Seattle Tuesday morning, where they were met by their Seattle hosts com-

Delegates to World Power Conference intrigued by mighty resources in Oregon and Washington.

prised of city and public utility officials, and Business Manager Mulkey and his assistant, A. E. Martin, with about 20 other members of Local No. 77. Delegates were assigned at an average of two to a host to private cars at the depot, then taken to the city council chambers where they were welcomed by Mayor Dore and President Griffiths of the city council, after which they were shown around the city, then on north to the Seattle City Lights' Skagit and Diablo Power Projects and the Puget Sound Baker River Plant, stopping at the towns of Mt. Vernon and Sedro Woolley for lunch.

Brother Mulkey was host to C. H. Gray of England, permanent secretary of the World Power Conference, and P. G. Griffin of Calcutta, India, and H. Hartwig of the United States. Mr. Griffin will have travelled nearly 24,000 miles in attending this power congress by the time he returns to India.

Brother Martin had in his care Herr Herman Bussman, Herr Otto Heninger, and Herr Erich von Posch of Austria, and H. Pilger, interpreter for the Securities Exchange Commission.

The first power project on the way north, after lunch, was the Baker River Plant, a Puget Sound Power and Light Co. property, near Concrete, Wash. This is a gravity and arch type dam and is 305 feet high from bedrock and 450 feet long and has a generating capacity of 29,000 k.v.a. at 6,600 volts, three-phase, 60 cycle.

The delegates were met here by a 100 per cent union crew and shown around the plant and then to the fish ladder, one of the most unique in operation in this country. Here the fish are first trapped in a large tank, then

transported on a miniature railway to within reach of an aerial tramway that takes them to the top of the dam where they are placed aboard a scow and taken up the reservoir for approximately one half mile before being set free to continue on their way to the spawning grounds. This aroused much interest among the delegates as the problem of getting marine life past power dams was a problem of all countries. Mr. Brown of the Irish Free State was induced by the system to tell of the difficulty that was had in attempting to save the great eel run of the River Shannon from destruction, and which was finally solved by devising a rope ladder for the use of the eels that has been in successful operation since.

Mr. Brown also reported that the Irish Free State has the lowest rate per kilowatt hour for electrical service in the world. The rural rates begin at 3 cents and drop to 2 cents after 40 kilowatt hours. In cities the rate is 2 and 1 cent. The power system in the Irish Free State is owned by the people but managed by a commission subject to recall by the voters or dismissal by the President.

Business Manager Mulkey and the rest of the members of Local No. 77, were very much impressed by the difference in the attitude of the eastern delegates to that of the foreign delegates as to the union's activities in this part of the country, and send their sympathy to their eastern Brothers.

The party went on to Rockport where they were met by a special train on the Seattle City Light's private railroad and taken 21 miles to the Newhalem Camp where they spent the night as guests of City Light, and enjoyed the magnificent searchlight display and lighting effects.

The lighting effects and tropical gardens at the Gorge Plant are one of the great attractions of this state and one of the well known hobbies of Supt. J. D. Ross of the City Light and his friends. A trip to the Skagit is a by-word for a wonderful time to any Washingtonian so it was not with surprise

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Casey's Chronicles of The Work World

By SHAPPIE

THIS night following their trouble call Slim said to his partner. "Are yuh goin' to be in tonight, Bill? If yuh are I'm goin' to be out for a little while but I'll be back early. It'll be too late to go up to Terry's but not too late to get another instalment of the story of the adventures of Messrs. Sims and Casey, so wait up fer me." "Well, don't be too late," said Bill, "fer I need more sleep than you do." Promptly at nine o'clock Slim joined Bill at their cozy fireplace.

"Where did I leave off at?" queried Bill. "Jus' where Terry knocked out the big strike breaker," was the answer. "Well," said Bill, "Not one o' them moved er said a word as Terry put on his coat an' vest an' turned around facin' 'em an' said again, 'Yer bully boy is justa sleepin', when he wakes up jus' tell him to beware of a red-headed Irishman crossin' his path—come on Billy. This bunch o' sheep musta lost their tongues! We walked outta the lot an' up the street fer about a block an' then he suddenly spouts out, 'Say, Billy! I made one thunderin' big mistake.' 'What's that?' says I. 'Why didn't I finish the job right an' clean up the rest o' that bunch? Maybe I won't get another chance now.' 'What!' says I, 'Why if that pack o' wolves hadda ganged up on us where ud we be now?' He laughs an' says, 'Why, yuh had yer pipe case, didn't yuh?' an' then he starts snickerin'. 'Say,' says I, 'What do yuh think that old pipe case is—a gatlin' gun?' I was sure glad when we got back to our room without any more excitement.

"The next day Terry says, 'Billy, I gotta scheme.' 'What's up now?' says I. 'Well, I'm goin' to clean up that job an' finish it right. Yuh 'member "Boozy Bill"?' 'Yes, an' what's he got to do with it?' Boozy was a big hombre that drove an ice wagon an' he had quite a reputation as a rough an' tumble scrapper. Some feller asked him how he come to win so many fights. 'Well,' says Boozy, 'I gotta system. No matter what a feller does to yuh in a fight, why jus' keep on a comin', an' if yuh keep on a comin' long enough you're sure to get him.' Terry came along one night when a couple o' fellers, what had been layin' for Boozy, had knocked him down an' was startin' to kick his slats in. Terry grabs one feller an' sends him staggerin' back an' makes a rush at the other feller, but they don't wait, they both beats it, an' right there Terry makes a friend of Boozy fer life. 'Now,' says Terry, 'Them fellers all herds up in the same boardin' house as Boozy an' he's goin' to do the arrangin' whin I explain what I want him to do. He'll try an' get friendly with 'em an' if he does he'll jus' mention casually that he's layin' fer a red-headed Irishman, that beat him up awhile ago, an' if it works they'll all club together to beat me up.'

"Boozy happens to drop aroun' to see us that night an' when he finds out that

At Slim's request Bill continues his good yarn.

them fellers is strike breakers he almost froths at the mouth an' wants Terry to let him turn the icemen's union on them, but Terry says no, he wants to do the job himself. 'Well,' Boozy says, 'All

lision an' them two fists is goin' to land into 'em like a high-gearred pile driver an' I'll have 'em half licked before they gets started. Yuh know what the poet says:

"Thrice armed is he who fights in quarrel just,
An' ten times he who gets his blow in fust."

"Well," says Boozy, 'I admires yer pluck but not yer judgment an' I hopes yer not arrangin' fer yer own funeral. I'll be there on schedule time an' the rest is up to you. So long.' The next night we starts out an' say, am I scared? I'm jus' about due fer a nervous breakdown. We gets to the corner o' the alley. 'Stop here, Billy,' says he, 'an' stroll in when the fun starts.' He walks along the alley whistling, as if he didn't have a care in the world, an' I'll bet that bunch o' strike breakers was jus' a waterin' at the mouth thinkin' o' what they was goin' to do with him. Jus' as he gets by the shed they makes their rush. He wheels like a flash an' catches the leader plumb in the face with a right that wudda felled an ox. That feller lost all interest in what follered as he went down dead to the world. Afore the rest of 'em knows what's happenin' he was drivin' rights an' lefts in their faces so hard yuh cud almost fancy yuh heard the flesh squash, an' a bunch o' school girls cudda put up a better fight. They was jus' reelin' around in one another's way as if they didn't know where they was. I run up jus' as soon as the fight started an' there was Boozy jumpin' up an' down yellin' his head off. He grabbed me by the arm an' yells, 'Wotta man!' Me arm was black an' blue the next day an' sore fer a week. One feller starts to run away an' Terry jus' flashes out his toe an' hooks the feller's foot across an' he goes down on his face along side o' the first casualty an' stays there, an' then he grabs the rest of 'em, one at a time, an' slams them down in a heap on top of the first two. One of 'em starts to raise his head an' Terry fetches him such an open-handed slap across the face that the blood flew an' the feller groaned an' laid there.

"Put the boots to 'em!" yells Boozy. 'It's comin' to 'em alright,' says Terry, as he puts his foot on the top o' the heap, 'but me Irish feet is too honest fer that. Now,' says he, 'yuh dirty mongrels. Lissen to what I'll be tellin' yuh. Show up on the job once more an' I won't come alone but I'll turn a bunch o' red wolves on yuh an' when they get through with yuh there won't be enough evidence left of yuh to flag a hand car with. Now me an' me friends, havin' spent a very pleasant evenin' with yuh are forced to leave, but if any o' yuh think he's been neglected or overlooked let him make a move afore we get outa sight.'

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T. V. A.'s Future The Norris Dam stands completed. The mighty impounded waters are pressing against one turbine which is generating nearly 100,000 kilowatts of power. The dam proper was completed in about a year's time—a record. There is little doubt that management can preen itself upon this accomplishment. Management went into private industry and employed engineers, superintendents, architects, foremen, and built up a large technical staff capable of achieving this technological triumph. With the completion of the Norris Dam and with the generation of this power along with the power being generated at Wilson Dam, and with other power houses projected, the Tennessee Valley development enters a second phase. It has become an established institution. It is no longer an experiment.

Without reservation, it can be asserted that the election of 1936 was a referendum upon this publicly-owned enterprise as clearly as any referendum was ever given to the people. The seven states fronting the Tennessee River are enthusiastic for this development. Recently, Memphis, the largest city in the area, which hitherto has been left out of the calculations of T. V. A. management, voted 17 to one to erect a distribution system to tap the power developed in the Tennessee River. The project is in the clear. It is going forward in the main cities. However this does not mean that all hurdles have been surmounted and that all problems have been solved. There is still the problem of the adjustment of this public power to private interests. Many cases still pend against the power Authority brought by private utilities. Private utilities are building competing transmission lines and there is little doubt that private utilities would be glad if a grid system could be imposed upon this region in such wise as to nullify the yardstick principle.

One of the curious developments within the T. V. A. has to do with the technical force, with the engineers who have made such a good technological contribution to this great development. These men have come out of private industry and have brought

with them attitudes and states of mind and habits of thought which were the gift of private corporation methods to them. They have not changed apparently. They still think in terms of master and servant psychology; they still believe that the autocratic rather than the scientific method of handling industrial relations is the best. They are not chastened by the experience within the Tennessee Valley Authority, nor by the tremendous endorsement given public ownership by the voters in the last election. They are doing nothing to re-educate themselves. They represent a mass of sour dough in an otherwise vital enterprise. The technical and supervisory force of the T. V. A. could do something about this attitude if they would, but if they do not, they may be sure that the public in general will.

Poor Lady! A contributor to Harper's Magazine for *Lady!* December makes complaint that it is difficult to live on \$50,000 a year. Poor lady! She feels that the hoi polloi have exaggerated notions about the ease of life of those with incomes in the upper brackets. Her husband, poor man, has no fur lined winter coats and has a 15-year-old suit of tails and a 10-year-old tuxedo. He has only five business suits, ranging from one to six years old. The lady herself has no mink coat. She pitied herself because her caracul is eight years old. This poor family has only one car, but Mr. K carries a \$100,000 life insurance policy. They have five servants. They give \$5,000 per year to charity. They pay \$10,000 in taxes. The poor lady spent \$2,790 for clothes in 1929. She pays from \$10 to \$25 for her hats and \$15 for her shoes. Her step-ins and nightgowns cost about \$5. Well, if Mrs. K. feels sorry for herself on \$50,000 a year, what must the worker's wife who tries to live on \$25 and \$30 per week, or \$1,200 per year, feel for herself? If one living on \$50,000 feels that the standard is nothing to boast about, one is justified, it would seem, to expect that the \$25 or \$30 per week worker could look forward to \$50 or \$75 per week without embarrassing those who have.

Laudable Aims The creation of great expositions has become, it almost seems, a business proposition. At any rate, three great fairs were going at full blast in the United States last summer with success, and now New York City, the metropolis, has announced the creation of a great exposition in 1939. In 1893 the World's Fair in Chicago set the standard and has been described by historians as a landmark in American history, as the turning point in our development—a passing of America from a mere provincial nation into world prominence.

What is going to be the significance of the New York World's Fair? No great city like New York

can look upon its accomplishment as a money-making job. We believe that the New York World's Fair, if it fulfills the aspiration of its director, Grover Whalen, will express some of the new social ideals—the labor ideals—for which America has come to stand in the last few years. Mr. Whalen says:

"The function of the fair that will rise here is to show what we can do with the advantages we already possess, how with the tools of today we can build a better tomorrow, how our inventions and discoveries as well as our political ideas can be employed to develop a better citizenship, *a better government and a fuller and more complete life for the average man.* It will not only show the luxuries of today but also the means of making them necessities of the future."

This is surely bringing the fair down to something more than a glorification of big business and technological accomplishment. It gives it a different glow from that of any other fair held in the United States, or the world, for that matter.

Achievements in a World of Conflict One of the major accomplishments of the International Labour Organization perhaps in the 16 years of its existence was the successful holding of the maritime conference in Geneva this fall. Here was a group of men representing the principal nations of the world sitting down together around the conference table and examining an important industry in the light of facts. As always politics was present in this gathering but there was a triumph for the rational method and for the social point of view. This international conference set up conventions establishing:

1. An eight-hour day.
2. The lifting of minimum age for employment at sea from 14 to 15 years.
3. Nine days annual holiday with pay for seamen and 12 days for officers.
4. A requirement that officers shall attain a certain level of professional capacity.
5. Sickness insurance for season.
6. Measures for the taking care of sick and injured seamen in ports.

In addition the conference passed resolutions looking toward still greater gains for these seagoing workers, including accident and unemployment insurance, the establishment of a research service and the study of safety.

In view of the fact that there is likely to be held in the United States in the spring a world textile conference set up on the lines of the maritime conference, American workers can well grow interested in the methodology of conducting these great international gatherings as well as in their social aims.

What Is a Union Man? What is a union man? Does he differ from any other organization man? Is belonging to a lodge or trade association or commercial organization just the same as belonging to a union? Bear in mind, we are not speaking now of mere card men—men who have never come into a vision of what union organization really is. We refer to men who have helped found, operate and perpetuate the labor union.

A union man, in his distinction from every other type of organization man, is one who knows how to subject his own individual desires and even needs for the good of the group.

He stands in marked contrast to the predatory type of go-getter of which America has produced such numbers. He does not lie abed scheming how he can take this person or that person or how he can turn a smart dollar. He is not a publicity seeker. He does not always seek credit for what he has done. He is not afraid of anonymous service. He doesn't seek the limelight. He doesn't believe getting his name in the papers is the sole purpose of a labor unionist. He is willing to burn the midnight oil and to sacrifice for his fellows.

If there were not union men of this kind in good numbers, labor organizations could not long endure. They exist although they may not be heralded from coast to coast. The labor leader, therefore, if he is truly a labor leader must take on the aspects of the true unionist. He must not be a publicity seeker. He must not be the predatory type. He must also learn to sacrifice for his group. Here is a yardstick for measuring the type of leader one can trust.

How Capitalism Can Be Made to Work For years labor has contended, backed by certain economists, that the policy of low prices, increased volume, would result in greater profits than high prices, small volume. A remarkable proof of the validity of this policy is now had in the success of the railroads. Under compulsion the railroads lowered their tariffs. In July, this year, profits of the Class I carriers were 129 per cent higher than in July, 1935.

Capitalism could take a lesson from this particular experience and go further. Capitalism can be made to work if prices are lowered, volume increased, wages lifted and profits limited. We know this dosage will not be popular with the exponents of the theory that unless a corporation can make unlimited profits on watered capital, there is no joy in life, but something has to be done about the capitalistic system and we would like to see the remedy proposed tried.



FOR THE GOOD OF THE UNION—ENLIST THE WOMEN

By A WORKER'S WIFE

HARD-BOILED executives of steel corporations smiling at the families of steel workers as they hold an open house in the plant to show the workers' wives what a lovely place their husbands have to work in and what lovely bosses they work for! Yes, that's one of the new ideas in labor relations, as reported approvingly by the Wall Street Journal. Cigars and refreshments, a band playing, executives standing about greeting the employees cordially. Here is the way the financial paper reports the festivities:

"A great many of the visitors are wives and female members of the families of the workers. Observers noticed women proudly pointing out spots where their husbands work, and many remarked that the surroundings seem surprisingly pleasant. They also expressed some surprise at the lack of 'back-breaking' work in the mills. Wives saw 'bosses' their husbands had mentioned for years, and in general acquired a kinship for their husbands' work they had never had before. No longer is the mill a place of awesome mystery to them.

"Steel men appear to have learned a lesson from the automobile manufacturers, who long ago learned that it pays to please the women folk."

It seems, however, that union labor is learning the same lesson. The women who stay home and run the house, who are responsible for the moral and physical well-being of their families, are coming in for more recognition all the time. Local unions want their backing, and organized labor in general is glad to have their support. For once a wife understands the principles of unionism, and loyalty to the local union, it will take more than the bosses' soft soap to talk her out of it.

Never a month goes by without some local union press secretary writing to this JOURNAL, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the women's auxiliary. This month it is Los Angeles, where each year the auxiliary gives a big Christmas party for all the men, their wives and children. This year, the press secretary says, he thought they had tackled a bigger job than they could handle, but they surprised him and put it over in wonderful style, in raising money for the party.

Other correspondents mention they wish the local had an auxiliary, they think it is needed, and they wish someone would get the women together and organize them. So it will not be a surprise if 1937 finds many more auxiliaries getting started in I. B. E. W. locals, and those that are now going strong, developing to

greater effectiveness because of the appreciation and co-operation of the local.

We have had a call for information from Brother H. J. Gardner, of Norris, Tenn., down by the big dam, which indicates that he and Brother G. M. Freeman, the International Office representative in that region, think a women's auxiliary would be a big help to the electrical workers in the Tennessee Valley. We surely hope that they succeed in organizing one, for we know all other auxiliary members and readers of this department would love to hear about this interesting development from the wives of the men who work there. And we'd like to hear, too, about the model village where everything is done by electricity.

From a letter to the International Office from the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 31, Duluth, Minn., we realize that some are still in doubt about their freedom in drawing up the constitution and by-laws for a women's auxiliary. In case others may have the same doubt we are publishing the letter and the answer to it:

"Duluth, Minn., Nov. 9, 1936.
"Mr. G. M. Bugniazet,
"International Secretary, I. B. E. W.,
"1200 15th St., N. W.,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"An auxiliary to Local No. 31, I. B. E. W., was organized here March 10, 1936, with the help of the business manager of the local.

"We elected our own officers at that meeting, and the committee on the constitution and by-laws was also elected. The by-laws committee used the model constitution presented in the February issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and after making a few minor changes, unanimously agreed to recommend it to the membership. In the meantime an identical set of constitution and by-laws was presented us from the executive board of Local No. 31, with the exception of the following clause:

"Membership. — Those eligible for membership shall be the wife, daughter, mother, sister, or one who will be sponsored by a member of Local No. 31, I. B. E. W., which must be in good financial standing."

"We adopted the following clause by a three-fourths vote, with 20 members present:

"Membership. — The wife, daughter, mother or sister of a member in good financial standing of Local No. 31, I. B. E. W., over 16 years of age shall be eligible to membership in this auxiliary, provided that the daughter or sister is unmarried or widowed."

"The rest of the constitution and by-laws were adopted unanimously, and the whole presented to Local No. 31, for its approval, and was rejected on account of our substitution of the membership clause, which we did, you will understand, for fear that if at some future date auxiliaries are recognized by the International we would be rejected.

"We realize, of course, that you may hesitate to advise us, but it was duly moved and supported at our last meeting that I write you in the hopes that you would, or at least refer us to someone who properly can. We could have a fine organization here, but things are at present at a standstill owing to dissatisfaction on this question.

"Thanking you, and hoping for a reply before our next meeting, December 4, I am

"Yours very truly,

"MRS. LOWELL PETERSON,
"Secretary,

"Auxiliary to Local No. 31, I. B. E. W.,
"1420 Belmont Road, Duluth, Minn."

The following reply was sent to Mrs. Peterson and we hope that we will soon have a report that the auxiliary is going ahead in harmony and progress:

"Although there is no official constitution for women's auxiliaries in the I. B. E. W., every group being free to draw up its own rules, most of these groups have followed in general, the constitution and by-laws drawn up by the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. 177, of Jacksonville, Fla. I presume that you have a copy of this constitution, which was published in the JOURNAL. It is not official and there is no reason why any other auxiliary should adopt it except as a helpful guide.

"Until and unless an international women's auxiliary is formed, all local women's auxiliaries are free to draw up their own constitutions and by-laws, subject to the approval of their local unions."

Harmony with the local union is a very important factor in the success of an auxiliary, because it is, after all, an auxiliary, or help-meet organization, and its purpose is to work with the men folks for advancement of the cause of labor, and to promote good times, good fellowship, and good understanding in a united group.

May we extend sincere wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to the auxiliaries and thank them for the friendly spirit they have shown, and may we hope that 1937 will find organization continuing to grow.

Holiday Gifts From the Kitchen

By SALLY LUNN

It's said that food gifts will be more than ever favored this Christmas, and really, what could be nicer as a remembrance to a friend, than some delicacy of your own making to add to the pleasure of her holiday dinner? And if you slipped up on someone in the rush, a jar of mince meat or conserve for New Year's will surely be appreciated.

Anyone who enjoys cooking can make lovely gifts at home, using her own special recipes that her friends have admired, and it will save many tiresome hours of shopping. Of course you must use care and imagination in making your gift packages look as pretty as you can, with gay paper, ribbon, trim boxes, and decorated containers. If you want to add something to the cost you can pack cakes or candy in pottery or oven glassware containers; but you will also find many uses for the little mayonnaise jars and other glassware containers that most housewives habitually wash and put away as they are emptied. To cover up the advertising on the top requires only a bit of paint, or paper and glue, and if you decorate prettily your friend will probably keep the jar after the contents are gone.

Sliced or crushed pineapple is a very handy ingredient when you are making holiday goodies. If you are making a nut bread it will be more flavorsome if you add two-thirds of a cup of crushed

pineapple, well drained, to the mixture, with the pineapple syrup used as a part of the liquid required.

Imagine the joy friends will get from a colorful pottery dish filled with salted nuts, sugared dates stuffed with pieces of pineapple, home-made fudge and divinity, and glace pineapple bits done in a syrup flavored with mints, and tinted, nut-topped creams!

add water to make two cups)
2 cups granulated sugar
1 pound cranberries (4 cups)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup seedless raisins
2 oranges—pulp and juice—grated rind of one orange
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup blanched almonds or chopped walnuts

Combine sugar and liquid, cook over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Add the cranberries, bring to a boil and cook



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

A colorful array of candies, cakes and preserves—the kitchen's contribution to Christmas.

WEST OF THE TRACKS

By CORA KENNEY,
Wife of W. R. Kenney, I. O.,
Oklmulgee, Okla.

There's a part of our town known as "west of the tracks," Where rent is lower and children are many: Where houses range from five rooms to a shack, The cupboard's stock from meager to not any.

I've served my time out "west of the tracks," When sickness and poverty were part of my lot; I've seen them go by with sick souls and bent backs, Misery couchant in eyes and lips that speak not.

The old, who live on a few dollars a month, And children who are in need of food and clothes; The helpless and sick who were somebody once, The misery of their lives God only knows.

That part of our town known as "west of the tracks," For many, it is the ultimate goal; That region where live the sick hearts and bent backs, Brings an unhappy thought to our well-fed soul.

The other night when I was out to dinner my hostess served a home-made mince meat pie. It was really superb, and I found that the mince meat was made from her own recipe. Perhaps you have friends who have not had real home made mince meat for years. What a wonderful gift a jar would be, or even a pie, delivered soon after baking to someone who lives near by! Incidentally, it is nice to know that a generous cup of crushed pineapple added to your mince meat will give it a certain bit of distinction that will make friends wonder just what you did to make it so different and so good.

It is easy to make good candied fruits. Why not a tin or box of these to a bridge-loving friend? Candied citrus peel, cranberries, apricots, pears, and pineapple will make a nice assortment and a most welcome gift.

Here are two recipes you will want to add to your file. They will make gifts of good taste and your family can always enjoy their lingering flavors at any season of the year.

Pineapple Cranberry Conserve

2 cups canned crushed pineapple (drained)
2 cups liquid (use juice from pineapple,

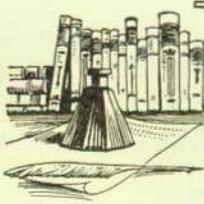
slowly for five minutes. Add pineapple, oranges, raisins. Cook for about seven minutes, or until thick. Add the nuts and seal in sterilized glasses.

This conserve is grand with fowl, ham, or cold meats. Also good with cream cheese as a happy ending to many a meal.

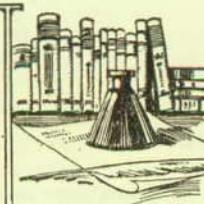
Prune Pineapple Catsup

$4\frac{3}{4}$ cups of puree made from cooked prunes
(7 cups uncooked prunes)
1 cup liquid in which prunes were cooked
1 cup crushed pineapple with its syrup
2 cups water
1 cup cider vinegar
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar, packed in cup
1 cup white sugar
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon black pepper
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon each of mace, allspice, ginger, cloves, dry mustard
2 tablespoons dark molasses
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon tabasco sauce.

Combine ingredients in order mentioned. Cook very slowly to prevent sticking and scorching, until of desired consistency, about 50 to 60 minutes. Seal in glass jars or bottles. Makes about 2 quarts.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the Central Trades and Labor Council, on page 12 of which you will find a rhymed eulogy of F. D. Roosevelt, which was contributed by an old delegate of the Letter Carriers' Union No. 343. I have asked Brother Curran whether or not it would be agreeable with him to forward this creation to you, to which he replied, "Sure, that is what I wrote it for."

If you desire a bit of verse for balance or variety, it will please an old postal employee to see it in use.

"Our President—Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt"

"Our President, brave leader,

Who fears not greed or might,
Like great Washington or Lincoln,
He battles for the right.

We salute him and we cheer him,
For the noble deeds he's done,
He saved our country in distress,
A glorious victory won.

"Good pilot of our Ship of State,
Who heeds not pirate crew,
Who steered us through the storm and strife,
Our courage to renew.

For humane weal, with patriot zeal,
He nobly takes a stand
To eliminate the curse of greed,
'Child labor,' from our land.

"He hears the piteous hunger cry
Of mothers in despair,
And soothes their weary, saddened hearts,
With helping, tender care.
With inspired words he cheers our hearts,
A rainbow in the sky—
A beacon light of hope and faith,
That safeguards you and I.

"With golden voice, a kindly heart,
And sweet magnetic charm,
He pleads for youth throughout our land—
To save them from all harm.
Famed advocate of labor's rights,
And men who till the soil,
True friend of the 'forgotten man,'
And all who sweat and toil.

"Our nation's choice, the people's voice,
Fond mothers kneel and pray
'May bright angels guide and guard him,
On his cheery, smiling way.'
Kind guardian of our freedom flag,
Old glory, grand, sublime,
The hope and inspiration of
The oppressed of every clime.

"Thomas J. Curran."

Fraternally yours,

SIDNEY WEISE,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Many of the Brothers reading these articles from this city no doubt have wondered just where this town stands in the industrial world. The following information might be interesting to them:

Toledo is the largest coal port in the world. The third largest railroad center in the good

old U. S. A. It has the largest flour mill in the central states, and the largest industrial feed mill in the world, also the largest spark plug, die casting and automobile starting, lighting and ignition factories on the globe, the oldest and largest spice mill in the United States.

The following plants are the largest of their kind anywhere: Heat treating furnaces, spray painting equipment, automobile universal joint, transmission and passenger car axle plants. The Toledo Scale Company's plant makes more weighing machines than any other company on the map. Toledo is the home of the largest manufacturer and distributor of oil well producing machinery anywhere. It is the headquarters of the largest bottle and glass container company in the world. It is the world's center of the glass industry. It leads the world in the manufacture of automobile window regulators. The largest automobile press and die plant is also located here. The children's vehicle industry here is also the greatest anywhere. The second largest auto parts center of the world. The most modern gear treating plant anywhere. The largest merchant furnace in the United States. The largest boring mill in the state of Ohio. The largest plant in the world for the nickel plating of auto bumpers.

Toledo rates second in chewing tobacco plants in the good old U. S. A. It is a world leader in the production of electrical hospital food containers. By leaps and bounds it is fast coming into first place as an oil refining center in this country. And last but not least it is the leader in the canned goods industry on the Great Lakes. Now if you haven't gotten tired of reading all these greatest and first's you will have a fair idea of Toledo as an industrial city.

Since the founding of the peace board this place has had fewer strikes than any city of its size in the country. We have a labor movement here that only uses a strike as its last resource believing that neither capital nor labor gains anything by striking. And so we come into the season of peace and good will to all men with more men and women at work than we have had since those palmy days of 1928.

I have found out that the children pay more attention to what is in the WORKER than the members themselves. When "Corn Cob Willie" fails to have some verse on the last page the kids waste no time in telling their dad that he is laying down on the job. And the wives, as a rule, have its contents all under their belt by the time friend husband gets home. So, it behooves me to see that they are kept contented and happy. I have become exhausted by writing all those first and seconds, so will sign off at this point and wish all the members, their wives and families, a very merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As time goes by so fast we can hardly keep tab on just when to compose our monthly contributions. And now the air is again clear from the dirtiest, and most vile, political campaign in the entire history of the nation. The so-called Liberty League, with its raving and ranting Al Smith, and other disgruntled

Democrats, Old Man Townsend and Sky Pilot Coughlin and other reactionaries too numerous to mention, all combined, could not halt the wheels of progress. But I will leave this for our Editor to comment upon, as I am sure he can do a much better job of it than I can.

As you all know, at the present time we have in progress one of the most paralyzing strikes one could imagine. The Maritime Federation has shipping tied up more completely than it has ever been before and to date there has been no violence to speak of. So far the ship owners have not tried to use any strikebreakers. There are 75 ships tied up in this harbor. Our sympathies of course are with the Brothers on strike, as the ship owners are trying to give them a raw deal.

Local No. 18 is progressing very nicely. The suggestion I made last month in regard to new members has begun to bear fruit already. At our last meeting, no less than 40 applications were acted upon. Now that's the spirit, Brothers! Let's step out and bring these fellows in and show them what organization means. Our business manager was quite busy last week down in the harbor district. He had to make the arrangements for our members to get through the picket lines to put lights aboard the ships that are tied up alongside the docks. The longshoremen did not object to this as it was quite a help to the pickets on duty at night, also the ships needed lights so the watchmen aboard them could see how to get around.

The frequency change has now advanced until several sections of the city are now operating on 60 cycles. This frequency change was a herculean task, and at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000, but it was a job that had to be done before Los Angeles could enjoy the benefits of Boulder Dam power.

Just a few more days until Thanksgiving Day, and we should all give thanks that we are at peace with the world, fairly prosperous, and everything really looks bright compared to what it did just four short years ago. We only hope those dark days never return again.

Our next objective is the 30-hour week without any reduction in pay and this is not just a dream either, for we hope to see it enacted into law at the next session of Congress.

Again thanking the Editor for this space and hoping to be back again next month with more news from the metropolis of the west,

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Hello, my friends and Brothers, the issue today in our jurisdiction, as well as in our country, is shorter hours with an increase in wages.

Our organization at the last meeting adopted a proposal for shorter hours with an increase in wages, of which the contractors will be notified so as to open up for discussion and modification our present agreement.

I, as author and proposer of this issue in our jurisdiction, would like to give you an interpretation of why I think we should have a change. It is not because, in most jurisdictions, we are busy in this emergency, that an

advantage should be taken against the employer.

A nation-wide survey by the American Federation of Labor shows business in December, 1935, increased 21 per cent over December, 1934, but employment increased only 4 per cent. In February, 1936, however, the American Federation of Labor said there were then 12,600,000 men out of work. This is an increase of 1,200,000 over the December figures given above. Because of these figures the American Federation of Labor, at the last convention, advocated a 30-hour workweek and a wage increase; likewise our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, leads the federal government in advocating the same. We have, at this time, various building trades enjoying a 30-hour workweek, with an increase in wages. Why? Because modern science has cut actual labor hours so greatly that during normal times labor must walk the streets. Modern labor-saving ideas in practice are destroying labor, creating unemployment, making heavier the burden of taxation, and increasing want and misery in a land of plenty.

I invite modern science because I believe it helps the laboring man physically and, after all, our health means more to us than anything else. But we must act accordingly in order to throw off the bad features. Just here the other day, through no fault of our own, on one job, \$45,000 in labor was lost because of modern science. Just imagine; this amount would have employed 15 electricians for one year.

Now, for instance, on your own jobs, take notice of the new designs of equipment and material, too numerous to mention here. These so-called improvements have helped to decrease actual labor. We have witnessed a huge profit built up through mass production for the employer's benefit, while labor received a virtual cut, whereas, labor should have received part of the huge profit through the medium of wage increase and shorter hours. On top of that, we should also realize this emergency work—not to my sorrow—was created by money appropriated and spent by our government, and we must pay it back through the medium of taxation. This emergency must eventually end, and what have we? A still higher cost of living, which will be a burden on us whether or not we are working, unless conditions are changed to meet the burden. If, at the end of the emergency, normal working conditions prevail, we will be forced to equalize our hours, which will result in very little earnings.

You will remember, a few months ago when a great number of us lost our homes, all of the assets we possessed, and were forced to separate from our families in order to get shelter, because of insufficient work to go around on a 40-hour week. We stuck to our guns, as good union men, looking forward with courage and determination that some day would bring a new light. This day has arrived in the form of emergency relief, stimulating private industry. Through this emergency we are rehabilitating our necessities of life. Now, are we just regaining these needs to have them taken away again? Or, are we going to take precaution to avoid a repetition of a few months ago? We face the stubborn fact that unemployment will always be with us unless we insist on finding jobs, whereby we can create the wealth for our support.

The gains we have made are of small significance when compared with the magnitude of the problem we face. No solution is yet in sight, unless by going on a 30-hour workweek, with an increase in wages, which would not only put more men to work under normal conditions, but would protect our liabilities in times of unemployment as well as when employed.

We are not taking a radical procedure toward the employer by this action. The de-

READ

- Industrial Toledo by L. U. No. 8.**
- Cleveland reports a good year by L. U. No. 38.**
- Power flows from Boulder Dam by L. U. No. 357.**
- Post-election check-up in Rochester by L. U. No. 86.**
- Wage Conferences in Montreal by L. U. No. 409.**
- Appropriate thoughts for the season by L. U. No. 212.**
- Bachie warms the heart by L. U. No. 211.**
- Phoney rail unions by L. U. No. 887.**
- Wanted: An I. B. E. W. headquarters in Los Angeles by L. U. No. 83.**
- Welcome to a new local by L. U. No. 799.**
- Ft. Wayne gives credit by L. U. No. 723.**
- A new union in Halifax by L. U. No. 625.**
- Big technical job well done by L. U. No. 18.**
- Jasper announces itself by L. U. No. 833.**
- Washington local pushes for short hours by L. U. No. 26.**
- 500 per cent increase in membership by L. U. No. 761.**

These able, entertaining letters fittingly summarize the year 1936.

pression is decreasing and conditions that gave birth to the depression are being rectified so as not to cause a repetition. Labor's hours played a responsible part in favor of the depression and is one of the major elements that needs to be rectified.

Our President Roosevelt has practically set in motion the machinery for a substantial wage and shorter hours due to vital circumstances prevailing in our country.

This letter is one of a series of letters in respect to the issue of shorter hours and an increase in wages from the Capital city, the seat of our federal government.

You have taken notice that the Lord Lewis and his lieutenants were missing at the American Federation of Labor convention, in Tampa, Fla. (No tickee, no laundryee.)

Well, my friends, Christmas is at hand and I hope, with the help of God, that all of you out there will enjoy one of the best and merriest Christmas Days of your whole life and I also wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The results of the election only prove one thing: "In unity there is strength," and when the rank and file make up their minds and act in concert they can accomplish and achieve results. Note the tremendous landslide.

We can safely say we are really embarking on a new era with a truly great humanitarian as our beloved President. May God bless him!

When we mention the Social Security Act alone, we can claim this as a tremendous achievement for this administration. At any rate we can be assured of another term of progressive social legislation and administration.

We note where Brother Henry J. Doyle, general chairman of System Council No. 4, wrote quite an interesting article in the JOURNAL. In this he was lavish in his praise of the generous co-operation of Local No. 28 in furnishing men whenever needed, for the air-conditioning equipment being installed on the B. & O. Railroad. We are well aware of the fact this appreciation was not expressed in mere words alone. It so happened this scribe had a hand in helping install the early or really experimental equipment on the first few cars of the road. We were in a position in our personal contacts to observe the sentiment of the railroad men. We wish to state that there was nothing but real harmony throughout the job. Brother Doyle, Local No. 28 was glad to help a sister local and gratified to learn that its efforts were that much appreciated. We can always be sure of mutual assistance to one another.

We were in receipt of several letters from some of the boys who have wandered away a bit in search of more remunerative fields. Due to various reasons, among them negligence, laziness and a few other standard alibis for not writing, we neglect to correspond and we are thereupon taking this means of extending greetings to Slim Manuel, last address either Flint or Lansing, Mich., and to Jack Schoenfeld, of Miami, Fla. Also greetings to all the other boys in whatever part of the country you may be, especially those in Miami. You see about this time of the year our thoughts wander off to the Magic City, for we certainly enjoyed our stay there in 1925 and 1926. Greetings, No. 349!

Before we forget we wish to express our admiration for Shappie's article on the lineman, in last month's JOURNAL. We could almost call it a masterpiece, for Shappie uses a style all his own in his writing.

Well, our business office is still performing its good work and can report real progress. The campaign for organizing shipyard workers is going on full blast with encouraging results.

We note Johnny Beck is emerging in a new field. Yes, he proposes to open a school for instruction in parliamentary law. John is a great stickler for order in conducting meetings on a business-like basis.

For ability to stow away the largest measure of chewing tobacco at one sitting—or should we say, chewing—we award the first prize to Jack Parks. How that boy can chew, whether it's tobacco, rag or fat, is nobody's business—or maybe it will be everybody's business.

In witnessing arguments on the floor, we sometimes wonder whether the boys aren't more anxious to get a chance to get a word out of their systems on no matter how trivial the matter, than to vent real intelligent opinions. Others are somewhat in the nature of die hards and always want a chance to vent opinions against almost any and all actions of the officers. The latter are of the more selfish type and consume valuable time on useless arguments that are of no value.

Since we've had some comment on our adopted "nom de plume" (still a good word, even if we did use it), even though it is used on us on the job, we think we'll come out from behind the disguise and sign again as always,

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Helpful Hints and Facts

Editor:

Old 1936 is drawing to a close. We of Local No. 38 have had a very prosperous year according to figures. In the year of 1935 we had a total of man hours amounting to 543,835 of our entire membership, which amounts to about 700 members in the construction field. In the first nine months of 1936 we

have had a total of approximately 845,265 man hours with three months to go to wind up the year.

You can readily see that work is on the upward trend and we hope it continues, not only in Cleveland, but the entire country.

We have a very harmonious organization in Cleveland, namely, Local No. 38. We are very fortunate in controlling different classes of electrical work. We do all new residential work including knob and tube jobs. We wire and hang all electrical signs in our jurisdiction. All signs shipped here from outside must bear four union labels—sign painters, sheet metal workers, tube benders and electrical workers. Otherwise the signs will not be hung.

Recently Brother Joyce, our business manager, obtained an increase in wages for the sign industry, \$1.50 per hour for all construction, \$1.12½ for all shop work and \$1.50 for all service work, which was \$1.00 per hour. Quite an increase, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour.

Since Brother Joyce has been in office, one and one-half years he has obtained quite a few increases in wages. When he took office the city of Cleveland and the county were paying \$1.25 per hour. The city and county are now paying \$1.50 per hour, the scale. The men working direct for General Electric Company were receiving \$1.05 per hour; they are now receiving \$1.50 per hour, thanks to Brother Joyce.

Brother Joyce has been a very successful business manager. He shows no partiality and his door is always open for any and all of our members and he is always willing to help and advise any member in distress. There are no cliques existing in Local No. 38. We figure that all members are equal. That old electrical workers' card is our bread and butter.

There are no strings tied to any member. He has a perfect right to solicit his own job and if the officers can help him obtain employment they are glad to do so.

At this time we wish to thank Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for calling on us for men during the past year.

Here's to Clayton R. Lee, our financial secretary, who is the boy who works night and day to keep our membership in good standing and he has done a good job of it. We have obtained a very good feeling among our members through a little social activity by throwing a little dance or picnic every so often. We have our own orchestra consisting of Local No. 38 members only, and believe me, we are proud of them. And it does one good to see and hear the members chewing the rag with each other at these parties.

Well, I guess this is enough on hints and facts, so I am wishing the officers and members a merry Christmas and a very prosperous 1937.

HARRY J. BUFE.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Well, election has been here and gone, the winning party surely went in with flying colors and swept everything in its path, 46 states to its credit, the greatest political victory that has occurred in my time. The watchful eye of the country is upon the administration with the expectant hope that the major part of the promises made by them will be kept and will start the old wheels of progress turning, and the first thing we all are interested in is to find some place to return the millions of unemployed to legitimate and constructive employment. For an organization that has preached a new deal for the forgotten man and so much about social security in all its phases it remains to be seen just what they have in mind along that line. Those socially minded Senators and Congressmen

who rode to victory on the back of the President, who promised so many of the old evils must and will be eradicated and banished from this country forever, we sincerely hope will keep that promise and start to function along those lines at once.

We are looking forward to immediate action on this vital question of unemployment and are exceedingly anxious to have it cleared up as project number one. That is the most important to the worker; the other plans can wait a little, at least until the major question is settled.

Unfortunately the promises of the ordinary politician prove to be more lip service than actual service. If they were one-tenth as good in action as they are orally, we, the public, would be fortunate to say the least. But here is hope for the best; we shall see.

The most discussed topic among the workingmen today is the Social Security Act, enacted at the last session of Congress. There is a tremendous difference in its title and the reality of the act. What kind of social security is it that you have to wait until you are 65 years old to get an old age pension? And the first requisite you must have is a good job and a good salary or wage if you want to be compensated with a half decent living when you attain the age of retirement.

I am convinced of one thing, however, that it is a step in the right direction and it is my hope that the next Congress will make the necessary amendments to the present law as it now stands. I believe the A. F. of L. was in error when they advocated at their recent convention to have the employer assume the total cost of the premiums for the operation of the act. I am also convinced that the cost to the worker should be lower and the age limit somewhat lower and by all means include unemployment insurance in the amended bill. That is about the only thing that will satisfy the worker and with that assurance it is going to have the full co-operation of the toiler.

Through an oversight, in my last two letters to the WORKER I forgot to mention the unfortunate and sad plight that has befallen our good friend, "Tom" Connors, due to an old injury to his knee which just wouldn't heal, he had to have the leg amputated and is now convalescing in City Hospital, and coming along fine. Your friends are deeply grieved at your misfortune, Tom, and wish you a speedy recovery.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The first thing I wish to write about pertains to the social side of our local. There are some few members who feel that a union should be purely a business affair to the complete exclusion of a social side even to a ladies' auxiliary. But the way the membership responded to our annual picnic, and the ladies' auxiliary dinner, definitely shows a feeling that the fraternal part of our organization is not to be held as the sole purpose. The good fellowship that grows out of an occasional affair is altogether to be desired.

Grace Maxwell, secretary of the ladies' auxiliary, has asked me to write about the dinner. She had an article for the Woman's Work section of the WORKER but felt that the regular column would reach more readers. The dinner was given in order to raise funds for the annual Christmas tree which the auxiliary has been conducting for several years past. The auxiliary officers brought the proposed dinner before the executive board and didn't get much encouragement, I'm afraid. The board's theory was that the task of feeding an expected 150 people was beyond the ladies' ability, as it is a job that would be more for a catering company. But undaunted they went ahead with their plans. The dinner was a huge success, nearly twice the expected number attended, every one having plenty. A good program was held after the meal and everyone left with a good time, all for the small sum of 50 cents.

The auxiliary has ample funds for their Christmas tree and the party is to be held one evening early in December. Come and bring the children; this is their party.

Now for the other side, the fraternal side of the organization. We have here in Los Angeles three separate groups of electrical workers, namely, the linemen (No. 18), studio (No. 40) and inside wiremen (No. 83). Local No. 83 has some 500 members, No. 40 around 600, and No. 18 about 800. The three locals fortunately work in harmony in nearly all instances. A free interchange of working members is in practice and all in all they work nearly as a unit while each controls its own special field of work to the exclusion of any jurisdictional squabbles.

But I think a lot of improvement could be made to the advantage of each local. One of the worst features, I believe, is the location of our offices and meeting halls. Our situation in the Musicians' Building is very poor, the office space is inadequate and poorly arranged, the day room is a joke, and the meeting hall has undoubtedly the worst acoustics of any assembly hall I have ever been in. Then, too, any time the local wishes to hold a special group meeting, such as an ordinance school, etc., we must always pay extra rent and even then all we can get is some poorly ventilated hole in the basement. Then with all that, try to find a place to park your car.

Now for Local No. 18, they are located in the Labor Temple and are confronted with practically the same problems as we, and Local No. 40, while they have a very nice office, have no meeting hall, a small day room and also a parking problem.

All this leads to the proposal I have to make, namely, that the three locals band together, get a place out of the high rent area and remodel or plan it to suit our own needs. Such an arrangement with all offices and officers located in one building would surely help solve many of our difficulties. The way we are now, any time the business managers wish to contact one another part of a day is ruined trying to get together and therefore many things that come up which should be discussed are neglected because of the difficulty of arriving at a meeting.

A lot of constructive thought should be placed on these suggestions as I feel such a



Protect Your Home
from Tuberculosis
BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS

plan, if properly carried out, would help to cement the electrical workers in Los Angeles into one of the strongest unions in the west.

LEO L. BALTAZOR.

L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Being without a labor paper here in Rochester has its handicaps, although this condition is expected to be remedied shortly and the boys of Local No. 86 will have their news brought to them by the mailman, which is somewhat easier than attending meetings occasionally. Non-attendance members, take notice!

Our Brothers are certainly indebted to Local No. 41 and Local No. 351 for taking some of our members into their fold and giving them employment. Every town in New York state has its members working, with the exception of our burg. Now that the debris of election is cleared away perhaps even our double industry city will be able to absorb all of the unemployed wire jokers.

The American Labor Party, which is the New York state branch of the Non-Partisan Labor Party, certainly showed for the short time of its existence what can be done when a united effort is made by labor at the polls.

Labor in Rochester had a double duty to perform in order to send our new Congressman, George Kelly, to Washington. First we had to combat the Democratic organization in the primaries, and then we had to trim the Republicans on election day. It was put over with a bang and the skeptics are satisfied now that when labor really puts its heart into a fight it can be won regardless of whether it is a strike or a protest on the ballot.

Brothers McCarthy and Farrell are getting along as well as can be expected after that terrible smashup which took the life of an

ex-member of the Canadian provincial parliament. The boys are both home and waiting for time to heal their hurts. They wish to express their appreciation to Brothers "Bill" Fisher, George Wilcox and the rest of the boys from L. U. No. 41 who were so kind to them while they were laid up at the hospital in Buffalo.

The first of the year is expected to bring a change in the wage rates of the building trades. The trend is upward now, but lagging behind the cost of living curve. Our bricklayers are signed up for a 10 per cent increase which will bring their pay to \$11 a day for eight hours.

As a suggestion, it would seem a good idea for the I. O. to publish the electrical workers' rates in chart form for the different cities in each state, which would save a delay when secretaries or business managers write to locals for information on this subject.

Some local officers will not divulge any information no matter how brief the answer would have to be. Perhaps it is writer's cramps or charley horse in the fingers caused by too much exercise preparing for that one-digit performance at the polls on November 3.

Our questions have been answered election day, so here is hoping all labor organizations take advantage of this break and strengthen their positions accordingly.

A. G. BRUCZICKI,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

This letter was written the latter week of October, at a time when the whole nation was looking forward to the third of November, when over half the population would wend their way to the polls to save America from a flock of political thieves. Who will

win the Presidency was of course the most important question of the day. Almost all of the polls taken in the country gave Landon the break, with one exception. I am still stringing along with Roosevelt, and why not?

If there was any possible way of bringing the nation out of the depression, no one was able to devise a method, save Roosevelt. The opposition took great pride in condemning the large expenditure of public moneys but offered no other course to pursue. Those opposed to the program of the New Deal would have balanced the budget if they were in power.

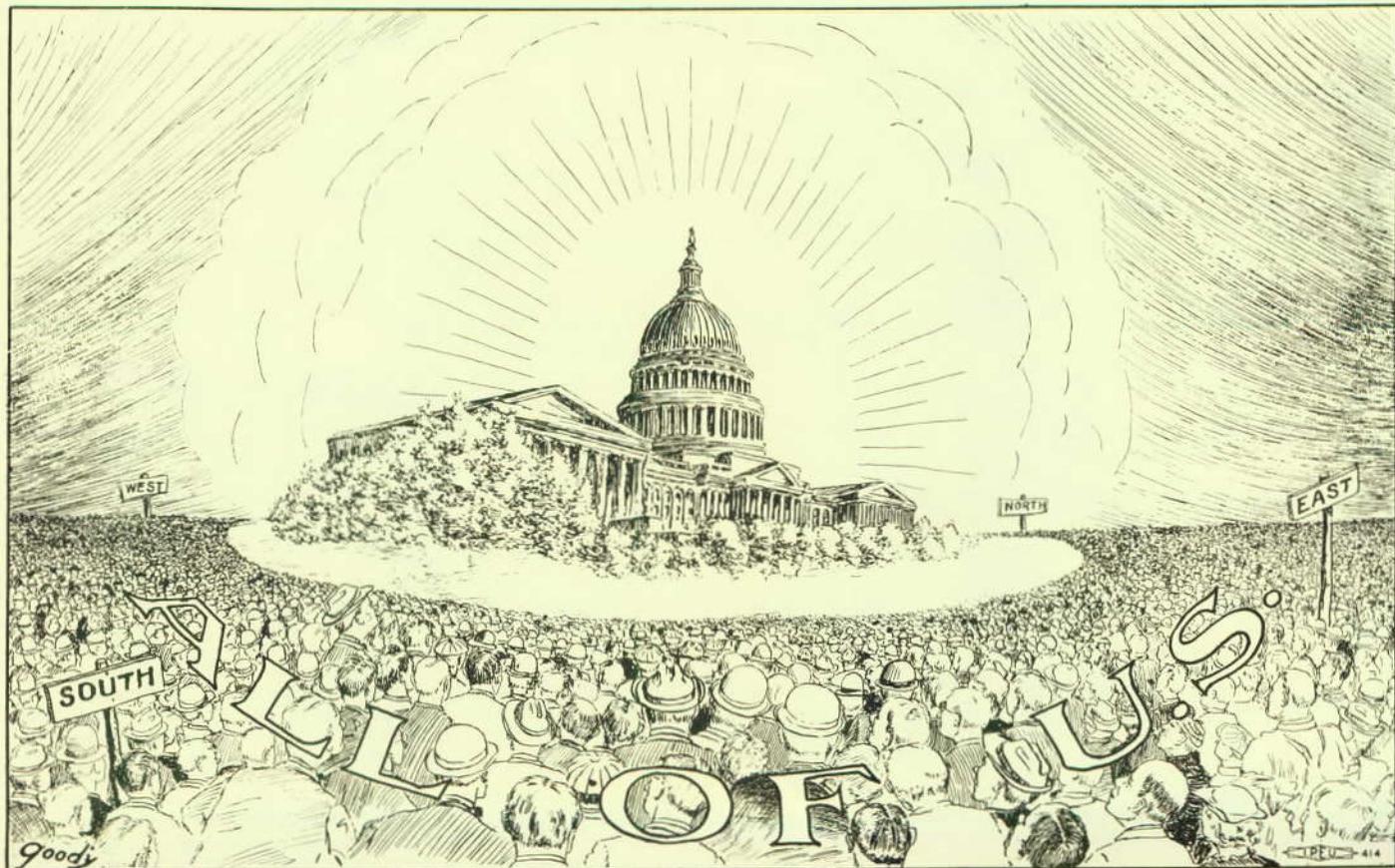
They had 12 years in which to prove their worth, but were hanging on the ropes, punch-drunk, and pleading for the towel to be thrown in to save them from further belting by an enraged public, back in 1932.

During the last month of the 1936 campaign, many of us so-called good Democrats leaped at the snap of the bosses' whips and took the stump against the very party that gave them their start up the political ladder. If ever men stooped so low as these men did, history has not recorded it, and I am not unmindful that there were many like Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. I hope that they will be forgiven, but I also hope that they will not be permitted to associate with the party again, so as to "give the kiss of death" a second time. There is an old axiom and I think it fits here, "Men who will steal for you, will steal from you."

I repeat, I'll string along with Roosevelt, the man who really believes that sound minds and healthy bodies are a greater boon to the eye of man than the sight of cemeteries well filled by the use of starvation methods.

While compiling the list of officers elected in Local No. 103 for the next two years,

A BUILDING BEAUTIFUL ON AN EMINENCE



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

which was published in the September issue of the JOURNAL, I failed to mention the name of our business manager, William J. Doyle. I have been chastised many times and, rightly so, by many of the members, for that omission. Bill Doyle was initiated over a quarter of a century ago and has held many important offices and served on all the standing committees. He has been a consistent winner and has all the necessary attributes that tend to make a capable and aggressive business manager. A quiet sort of chap who can and will fight vigorously for our interest whenever necessary.

Keep in touch with Beacon Hill, boys, as we have received information to the effect that those bills mentioned in the last writing will soon be on the grill with plenty of pressure to see them through. We must be ready to do our part to defeat any and all opposed to us.

I am indeed sorry that the letter sent for publication in the November issue of the JOURNAL arrived too late. It was, in part, a prediction that President Roosevelt would be re-elected. After the votes were counted they showed that all were out-of-step but our sister states Maine and Vermont. Here in good old Massachusetts the labor organizations put up a solid front for the New Deal, sending speakers to every nook and corner of the old Bay State to preach on labor's attitude to the administration's policies. The result in Massachusetts proves what labor really can do when it accepts a job and unites to see it through. Labor's strength can be made manifest only when it remains solid. Let us join in a fervent hope that we shall remain so.

It should be the desire of every member of the local to give his whole-hearted personal support in the conduct of its affairs. Long since have we learned that in unity there is strength, and that divided we fall; also should we realize the sorry plight that would be ours were it not for the strength that has come through association together.

I sometimes wonder if we actually realize the true worth of our membership in this great organization. When we consider the humble beginning of our Brotherhood and the obstacles with which the pioneers were confronted, how they were opposed on every hand, yet with that "never say die" determination that characterized early Brothers, they met the opposition, took many a lick on the nose and came back for more until a time during our own recollection they were classed, and rightly so, as the "aristocrats" of the labor organizations of the world.

It has probably been our pleasure to have read many interesting articles on the growth of labor, which has had a tendency to spur us on to closer comradeship for the common good of all. We have been advised by the pioneers to make the best of our opportunities and together work harmoniously, forgetting our petty differences, our personalities, remembering only one man was perfect. Let us go out wholeheartedly, each one of us, and work for a bigger, better, more unified, more commendable I. B. E. W.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the untimely passing of our dear friend and Brother, George ("Mickey") Welsh. "Mickey" will be long remembered for his many charitable acts, which were rendered in such a way that only those who were made happy by his generosity knew about them.

At this writing, Brother Eddie Noonan, son of one of the real old timers, Jack Noonan, is well on the road to recovery. All were happy to learn of his uphill and victorious fight against pneumonia.

To wish everyone a merry Christmas and happy New Year is conventional. It is expected. Language in print is not as warm and full of spirit as the spoken word, accom-

Editor:

I have thought time after time of sending my name and amateur radio call to you for publication in our JOURNAL, but until now have not done so.

Also, I would like to lay claim to being oldest amateur (in membership in the I. B. E. W. and being an active amateur radio operator). My membership in the I. B. E. W. dates back to October, 1920, being initiated in Local Union No. 124, and still a member, forever.

My call letters are "W 9 B X G" and work the 40-meter band mostly.

Yours for continued success!

F. N. REICHENECKER

2117 N. 12th St.,
Kansas City, Kans.

But speaking of likker just reminds me that ice cream is just as productive of bad dreams and restlessness when eaten late at night. Forinst: At 3 a. m. today I awoke in a cold sweat after a running battle with a big tiger and a larger lion. Believe you me, with those animals on my trail I broke all existing records made by Jesse Owens at the late Olympics. Have heard of pink elephants, multi-colored monkeys and snakes making their appearance after a prolonged bout with Johnnie Barleycorn, but this was my first experience with wild animals of ice cream origin.

Did you hear Boake Carter on the night of November 24, about 7:55 p. m.? His dog, "Rags," died that morning and Carter's eulogy to his pal was a masterpiece of beauty, long to be remembered by all who heard it, and especially dog lovers.

Since L. U. No. 210 has no scribe it becomes my unpleasant lot to write of the death of an old friend, Johnnie Connelly, a member of that outfit of long standing. He was killed in a 35-foot fall when his belt broke. We were away at the time and received the worst shock in years when we bought the home-town paper and the first thing to greet the eye was the details of the sad accident. Johnnie was a mighty fine chap, genuinely liked and respected by all who knew him. A man whose given word or promise could be relied upon. Our deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Somewhere in New England is our erstwhile colleague, "Hobo-Ben," and it is our hope that he is today enjoying turkey and all of its trimmin's. We didn't always agree on various subjects through this JOURNAL but I must give him credit for having the courage of his convictions even though they cost him his job with the local light company.

"Lady Ill-Luck" has persistently and consistently trailed on the heels of another old amigo, "Snook" Harvey. This time she knocked him for a goal with a flank attack and left him with a flock of busted ribs. Not satisfied with that she countered with a case of pneumonia, necessitating a hitch in the "iron lung." However, he survived both major engagements and is now on the way towards complete recovery. "Too tough to kill," sez you, "No," sez I, "For that bimbo is like myself, born to be hanged."

We note that Mister Farley has kissed the Blarney Stone, which was entirely unnecessary, for hasn't he proven to be an astute politician as well as an able campaign manager? But we still feel that had we a five billion dollar campaign fund to work with, we could elect Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck to any office in the land.

All of which reminds me: If my hearing hasn't gone hay-wire, a news flash over the radio informed us that the A. F. of L. now in convention down in Tampa went on record as opposing any entry by that austere body into the political arena and refused to endorse a new proposed major third party. That handed me a laugh for somewhere from the inner recesses of the memory I seem to recall that the president, William Green, came out flatfootedly for Mister Roosevelt and our own WORKER did everything but tell us to vote for the present incumbent. Again, I recall that little proverb (or is it?), "Consistency, thou art a jewel." [Don't be a bad loser, Bachie.]

On a recent visit to Washington we were greatly astonished to see the vast amount of new buildings in all sections of the District. It looked like old times and recalled the boom towns of the past. No matter in what direction we went there were rows and rows of new houses, new homes and semi-detached homes going up. The same thing applies to the down town section where there are innumerable stores and office buildings under construction. The new government buildings

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to compliment the officers and members of our B local in Malden, Mass. They have proven that they are sincere in their efforts to better their conditions. They have a very bright young gentleman by the name of Milano, who is president. It makes an old timer feel good to see these young men do such a good job.

We are going to view an amateur show on December 18. The talent will be furnished by our members and their friends. We have a very active committee and it should be a success.

The second trolley bus line went into operation in Everett, November 28. This extra work comes at a time in the year when it is most needed.

I am very glad to know that my friend, Charles Keaveney has recovered from his recent illness.

I wish you all a merry Christmas.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Greetings to all locals, peace on earth, good will to all. A merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year is our wish to you all!

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Thanksgiving Day, 1936, finds us with a lot to be thankful for. First we offer thanks for fairly good health; secondly, for a fairish amount of work to date, and last, but not least, is the fact that we still retain our sense of humor despite the bad breaks of the past six years. The ability to control the tongue and temper when things are going dead wrong is an asset for which we are doubly thankful. But it was not always thus, for in the halcyon days when jobs grew on bushes and likker was two-bits a half pint, we blew many a job due to lack of control of the above mentioned traits.

are handsome monuments to the present administration.

We enjoyed perfect weather and our host, "Wash" Washburn, made it a most enjoyable vacation. He even remembered our fondness for a certain species of the finny world and took us down to the fish wharves where we got seven of the finest kittens that any catfish ever spawned. Our one regret was the absence of yourself and Brother Dan from

the city as we would have enjoyed a little visit with you-all.

After a tour of the Department of Justice that ended in the finger printing department, we had ours taken, for the civilian files only, we hope, which leaves nothing but the rogues gallery for us to break into. We were deeply impressed with the courtesy extended by the guides and lecturers in all the public buildings. They were all young and apparently

highly educated, which was not the case 20 years ago. At that time all you could get from the majority of the guards or guides was growl in answer to the average question asked by the visiting fireman and lady.

We looked in vain for "Smiling Sam" Steinberger's cafe that was located across from the old post office on Pennsylvania Avenue. And it seemed that an old friend had passed along when we could not go to Hattons for fried

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 Meter-phone

1963 K C	H. E. Owen
2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman
9 B D T	Richard Carle
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks
W 4 C H D	R. W. Pratt
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze
W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver
W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land

Angola, N. Y.	W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch
Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish
Terre Haute, Ind.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Price
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 B H W	Kenneth Strachan
Newport, R. I.	W 7 C P Y	H. A. Aggerbeck
W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 C T	R. Rex Roberts
Somerville, Mass.	W 7 D X Q	Les Crouter
East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 D X Z	Al Eckes
Dracut, Mass.	W 7 E Q M	Frank C. Pratt
Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 F G S	Albert W. Beck
Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 F L	C. A. Gray
Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F M G	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse
Newark, N. J.	W 7 F W B	F. E. Parker
Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 G G	J. Howard Smith
Newark, N. J.	W 7 I I	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 S Q	Sumner W. Ostrom
Newark, N. J.	W 8 A C B	James E. Williss
Newark, N. J.	W 8 A N B	Raymond Jelinek
Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 A V L	Carl P. Goetz
Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 D H Q	E. W. Watton
New York, N. Y.	W 8 D I	Harold C. Whitford
Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 D M E	E. E. Hertz
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 E D R	Charles J. Heiser
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 G H X	W. O. Beck
Memphis, Tenn.	W 8 K C L	H. E. Owen
Wetumpka, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	Charles J. Heiser
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 M C J	J. H. Melvin
Savannah, Ga.	W 9 B R Y	Albert S. Arkle
Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 B X G	Maurice N. Nelson
Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 C C K	F. N. Reicheneker
Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 D B Y	John J. Noonan
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Kenneth G. Alley
Farmington, Ark.	W 9 E N V	Clarence Kraus
Houston, Texas	W 9 E R U	G. G. Fordyce
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 E Z O	Eugene A. Hubbell
Pine Bluff, Ark.	W 9 G V Y	Vernon E. Lloyd
Houston, Texas	W 9 H N R	Elmer Zitzman
Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 J P J	E. O. Schuman
Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 M E L	Geo. E. Herschbach
Shreveport, La.	W 9 N Y D	F. N. Stephenson
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 P N H	Harold S. (Mel) Hart
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 R B M	Darrel C. Priest
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Bob J. Adair
Long Beach, Calif.	W 9 R R X	S. V. Jennings
Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	Frank Riggs
Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith
Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Ernest O. Bertrand
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S O O	Albert H. Waters
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 U R V	Harry V. Eyring
Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 V B F	S. F. Johnson
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V L M	John Morrall
Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 V X M	Harold Fleshman
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 Y M F	J. F. Sheneman
Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 Y W T	A. G. Roberts

Los Angeles, Calif.	Beaverdams, Ont.
Fresno, Calif.	Toronto, Ont.
San Diego, Calif.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Billings, Mont.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Tolt, Wash.	
Roundup, Mont.	
Butte, Mont.	
Miles City, Mont.	
Tacoma, Wash.	
Big Sandy, Mont.	
Walla Walla, Wash.	
Wolf Creek, Mont.	
Rockport, Wash.	
Wenatchee, Wash.	
Milwaukie, Oreg.	
Milwaukie, Oreg.	
Dieringer, Wash.	
Detroit, Mich.	
Hamilton, Ohio	
Rochester, N. Y.	
Hornell, N. Y.	
Cleveland, Ohio	
Auburn, N. Y.	
Toledo, Ohio	
Angola, N. Y.	
Auburn, N. Y.	
Rochester, N. Y.	
Weston, W. Va.	
Rockford, Ill.	
Kansas City, Kans.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Marion, Ill.	
Kansas City, Kans.	
Waterloo, Iowa	
Rockford, Ill.	
Rockford, Ill.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Roxana, Ill.	
Rockford, Ill.	
Kansas City, Mo.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.	
Midlothian, Ill.	
New Albany, Ind.	
Waterloo, Iowa	
Alton, Ill.	
Kansas City, Mo.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Chicago, Ill.	
St. Joseph, Mo.	
Somerset, Ky.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Chicago, Ill.	

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

oysters. The old-style oyster bar has also disappeared along with some other ancient institutions. It was a pleasure to step into one of them and have the darkly open oysters as fast as you could eat them. A penny apiece with all the pepper-hash, catsup, horseradish and crackers you could eat. Man, dear, that horseradish would bring tears to the eyes of the statue of Liberty or a wooden Indian.

Another vanished landmark was Johnson's Barrel House, in Alexandria, where kegs of the finest bonded whiskies were kept on the back-bar and where you could get a big drink, drawn from said kegs for a thin dime. They also sold some mighty good cawn-liker for a nickle, but to the novice that was all the same as liquid fire.

Fort Myer, Arlington, the Unknown's Tomb, Mt. Vernon, Pan American Union, the Soldiers' Home and Rock Creek Park all came in for minute inspection. At the zoo we saw four monkeys that greatly resembled Dizz Evans, Lovie Richmond, Fuzz Fuerneisen and Bucky Taylor. An old baboon was a twin for Bert Chambers, so mebbeso there is something to the Darwinian theory after all.

From Peoria comes the news flash that L. U. No. 51 has merged with L. U. No. 702 and our old friend and host, little Leo Holly, has been appointed business manager for that district. Which means that another Peoria boy has made good, this time in his own home town. Say, what is it, a game? Well, anyway, our heartiest congratulations to the new business manager. It just goes to prove that you can't keep a good man down if he tries to do the right thing by his fellow men. I have always been a firm believer in the old saying, "The mills of the Gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," and I feel that the people who have done me dirt will pay for it in the end. Just as those to whom I have been able to do good turns have "come through" when I needed them.

Had fully intended to have a complete account of the local slum clearance project but at the last moment I find that the data has been mislaid and for that I expect that Bill Tyrrell will be using my cranium for the target in some knock-knock game. Very sorry to have it happen and will do better next month if it is the last act of Congress.

We note that the federal authorities are about to prosecute several large distilling companies for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The claim is the liquor interests have combined and conspired to keep up the prices for their products. How about the self-same government killing off all those little pigs to keep up the price of pork? Probably a case of you do what I say, not what I do, eh wot?

Since beginning this letter it has turned much colder for our second taste of winter this year. The first didn't last long but we had a small snowfall early this month that made us wonder what became of last summer's wages.

A very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year to all youse gals and youse boys, from all the lads in Locals No. 211 and No. 210. And my personal good wishes to the personnel of your office and these two outfits in this man's town. Not forgetting my little friend and foot-ball player, Wayne "Reds" Ingram, and his family down yonder in Fort Worth. Also to Paul C. McKay, in far away Watsonville.

Yours as usual,
BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The winter in Cincinnati, though heralded by a few cold blasts in November and December, really does not begin in earnest until shortly before Christmas. About this time the sharp, crisp air seems to get itself

set and tells us that old man winter is about to move in on us.

We challenge the most severe of these days in favor of joining that endless mob of belated Christmas shoppers. Nothing seems quite so interesting as window shopping during the holiday season.

But window shopping does not get all the play.

Many break ranks and crash into the already crowded stores, where it is almost worth one's life to make purchases satisfactorily.

I find myself elbowing my way through one of these places in an attempt to locate special departments that may offer something that would enable me to reduce or perhaps eliminate entirely my shopping list. After making my usual mistake, that of inquiring of two or three rather important looking persons, if they were the floor walkers, only to find out that they were similar to myself, just lost customers, I decided that I was a much better window shopper than cash customer, so gradually elbowed myself back to the street.

Just why in such a mob of human beings the street character or moocher who always asks for "cawfee," will direct his appeal to me instead of someone else in the parade is beyond my understanding. I have always, for some reason, been a sure but moderate touch for the average street beggar.

This time he was three-fingered, pale in appearance, slight in build and bore every indication of recent illness. After fumbling through the pockets of an extremely thin coat he produced what he explained was a good union card, this was followed with the ever familiar "cawfee" plea, which I must confess, went straight to the heart. He perhaps did not realize that had he suggested the price of a "real" drink it would have been given just as freely, as I firmly believe that the time might come in any man's life when a drink would be most important.

I have been advised by others just what to do when approached by these unfortunates, either turn them over to the law or refer them to our very considerate employment center where they might be offered

employment at the attractive rate of 20 or 30 cents per hour. But I still prefer the little personal lift. I always recall what I learned a long time ago, to give a moocher something, just in case.

Having done so again, and without the feeling of being a heart-of-gold individual who performs a great deal of private charity, I cheerfully headed homeward still wondering when that Christmas shopping list would be taken care of.

I believe that at the ending of a year and the beginning of another is a fine time for folks like us to reflect back and check the blessings which so generously have been passed our way. It may also be necessary to consider all the red ink used in the record during the recent past. We may have been forced to cut many corners and deny ourselves much in order to reach our present destination. But nevertheless, we are still here in a land filled with sunshine and rich possibilities.

As I grow older I find that all of us fail to be considerate enough in making comparisons between our living a life of supposed poverty and that of the richer class.

I feel poor and believe that most of my kind feel the same way, but I also know that compared with a quarter of a century ago, I am rich beyond what I could have expected at that time.

I am rich in my luxuries and my comforts as well as in my ability to be able to enjoy them, and I know you are also.

It isn't necessary for me to wander back a great many years to review the time when I considered many of the present day necessities as extreme luxuries. The average home of today, and I mean one similar to my own, contains more comforts, more labor saving devices and other wonderful things to use and enjoy than ever before in our history. We all remember the day when the ownership of a horse and buggy or even a couple of good hunting dogs was an outstanding sign of prosperity. Now even the humblest of us has a car in the garage and spends more money for one item, gasoline, than was spent during the old days for all the luxuries combined.

Who can deny that we even eat better today than we used to. You can visit your neighborhood meat market and find the customers mostly are those working for a living, but they are also selecting the choicest cuts because they want the best and are willing to pay the difference.

I understand that Old Man Depression and all his able assistants have recently been removed to the hospital, in a very critical condition, with chances for recovery being very slight.

So I firmly believe that 1937 will be the beginning of an era when business in general will be far greater than it has been for many years past. I base my opinion on the great American spirit as I see it coming from my fellow workers and others as we are about to enter a New Year and better times.

Extending very best personal wishes to all for a delightful holiday season and a prosperous 1937, also many thanks to you, Rosy, for "them kind words," I remain,

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Hip, hip, hurrah! and goody! Our country, the good old U. S. A., has finally been air-conditioned. The election is over and Father Coughlin is leaving the air. From several talks I heard him make I am surprised that he even left that. Thanksgiving has gone again and old Santa Claus is just about ready to deliver his bills. But when



Another election is past, and labor has elected its percentage of their members to the State Legislature in Indiana. Brother Charles Lutz, Business Manager of Local Union No. 481, of Indianapolis, has been elected for the second term for two years as a State Representative.

you sat down to that Thanksgiving dinner with that big turkey stuffed with bologna dressing so that you could recognize the meat flavor, what did you have to be thankful for? On that day the papers did not mention a single case where a bank had closed its doors. No large utility company's salesman took advantage of that day to find you home so that he could explain the wonderful opportunity he could offer to a few of his best friends by letting you purchase a few shares of common stock at, say about \$68, or if you wanted preferred stock, he could let you have a few shares at around \$95.

The factories were only closed for the holiday, not for good. The production and building lines were booming. The chamber of commerce was not telling your employer not to boost wages. The grass was not growing in the streets. Your salary was higher. Your living conditions better. After election you still retained your friend in the White House. So it was a pretty good Thanksgiving after all, and better times are coming yet. So go on down and buy your wife that fur coat that you have wanted to buy her for six years, but be sure that it has a label in it. And that new car you buy for the family, don't overlook the fact that the Overland is manufacturing the only union-made automobile on the market. And the management of the Overland did not defy the NRA.

I happened to be present at one of the Women's Trades Union League meetings recently when Brother Fred Ballinger was called upon to deliver an address. Fred put it over in a grand style. I congratulated him after the session and Fred told this: "Duke, I just had to put it over for Mrs. Ballinger was in that meeting hall and if I had not proven to her that I could predominate over that crowd of ladies in a masterful way, my home life would be awful, for I have been telling her for years that I was boss at home."

Toledo's loss is Detroit's gain, for Robert Steih has withdrawn his card from Local No. 245 and deposited it in No. 17 in Detroit. In Bob Detroit has gained a good lineman and he leaves a lot of friends here in Toledo wishing him a speedy success and advancement. There haven't been any advancements here for so long that Bob, like many another here, thinks that long years of faithful service are not properly considered in placing the older experienced men where the old spur corns get a break.

William Bridges made a sudden trip to Miami, Fla., not as a delegate to the national convention, for with him was his blushing bride. But that's "Bill" for you, always doing things in a big way. I think that the entire local will bear with me in wishing him and his charming wife lots of happiness. Local No. 245 has recently issued monthly buttons. After several years absence the old lapel ornament or cap decoration looks mighty nice (when worn), but for some reason some of our foremen do not display this button and when they are approached as to the reason, sarcasm is the answer. But let any national group or local public-spirited chapter of do-goods suddenly take the welfare of our poor to heart and wish to carry on as charity workers with funds contributed by the worker himself and you can bet that their button or banner will be worn.

Charity is a wonderful thing and for any one to have the welfare of the other fellow less fortunate than himself at heart, proves that that man or woman has a character of pure gold. Wars have been won, and large armies maintained through long, tortuous periods only by those noble characters of this type that contributed so generously toward the welfare of those that were de-

pending upon them. Yet, it was only the Gold Star Mothers who were granted a medal for the purpose of letting their friends know that they contributed to the cause and that sacrifice was their own flesh and blood.

Stewart French, of the meter department, is getting his natural looks back again after trying to get a screw driver to act as a go-between, between 440 volts and a dead ground. News item: Flash—Stewart's plan fails.

Jimmy Lee, chairman of our entertainment committee, is asking a lot of questions about halls for rent. I wonder what's in store?

Gordon Tonoff was one of the bachelors winning a turkey at a recent raffle. Harry ("Whitey") Hoover has pampered and coaxed that lip ornament of his called a mustache, until it has spread all over his upper lip like moss on the north side of a tree. Ellsworth Wingard has finally given up his old Number 2 for a later car.

"Nip" Wise is to have a house warming in his new home soon. Everyone is invited. P. S.—Bring your own heat.

Well, boys, I'll see you all at the next meetings. Remember that two weeks' vacation.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Since our last article appeared in the JOURNAL, we have made some progress in placing our members in supervisory positions on federal work projects. Brother Paul Long was named as county supervisor and Brother C. M. Jeffords is in charge of all local work now in progress. More power to them and here's hoping they will be able to assist other members to secure employment on federal projects during the slow winter months.

We also have signed a new agreement for our members that work in the sign industry. They gained a raise in wages per hour and also an improvement in working conditions. We boys in the construction game are also negotiating for a better agreement.

At this time we wish to thank our International Vice President, Brother Arthur Bennett, and his assistant for their help in giving us a better understanding of the agreement now in force and for their counsel and advice on how to obtain a speedy settlement for the boys in the sign industry.

I will now endeavor to complete my description of the transmitting equipment of Radio Station WADC, owned and operated by Allen T. Simmons, who is fair to organized labor.

The transmitter is a Western Electric, 5 K.W. Type 355-D 1, or in common words, of the new high fidelity type. It employs the use of a feed back circuit which allows A.C. to be used on the filaments of tubes and appreciably decreases distortion. This is a new development in radio transmitter construction.

The power supply is accomplished by the use of three special three-phase step-up transformers connected in delta. There is also a high-capacity reactor used in conjunction with these transformers and the full-wave rectifier. The transformers deliver a maximum of 16,000 volts to the rectifier. When this voltage is rectified and filtered, it is then taken to the transmitter proper at an active 12,000 volts. Another new feature about this rectifier is that it uses two tubes per phase and actually delivers six phase half-wave power. The capacity of the rectifier is 25 K. W.

The tubes are cooled by a forced circulation of pure distilled water which in turn is cooled by a high velocity fan and radiator.

The safety features to protect the operators from these high voltages, both in the transmitter and the transformer and rectifier room, are of a novel inter-locking design. The keys to the various doors are locked in a master bank of cylinders while the station is in operation. To use any one of these keys, you have to turn the master key to a lever mounted on the outside of the fence around the transformers and rectifier bank. Then you must throw this lever to the non-operating position which grounds all high voltage equipment. (Of course, I meant to say it would be advisable to turn off your primary power supply first of all.) Now you take the master key and unlock the master bank of cylinders, then you can take out the various keys to cage lock and panel door locks.

The underground transmission line from transmitter to vertical radiator is copper 2½-inch concentric line. That really means that the 2½-inch line contains a ¾-inch line insulated by properly spaced porcelain bushings. After this is assembled it is cleaned and tested with nitrogen at a 30-pound pressure. Under normal operating conditions the nitrogen is maintained at a pressure of five pounds. This nitrogen pressure serves to keep out moisture and increases the voltage breakdown point.

All the wiring and conduit work on this transmitter was done by Brother J. H. Zufall and this writer for one of our local union contractors, the Dauntless Plumbing and Electric Co.

We wish all the boys out there a merry Christmas and a happy New Year

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Local No. 339 extends "hands across the border" in congratulating labor and the general public in the U. S. A. in their choice of Roosevelt as their leader. It is to be hoped that he will prove himself worthy of the overwhelming vote of confidence that has been placed in him for the next four years. We have every confidence to believe that he will. I am fully convinced that the majority of the people of Canada were heartily in accord with your choice. We in Canada have every reason to be pleased, for Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy certainly extends beyond the borders of the U. S. A. So, may I again say, congratulations!

Amid the troubles and trials of this old world of ours, old Mother Nature with her never-ending cycle of seasons, has laid down her blanket of snow and winter background in this north country. It is during this part of the year that we look forward to our social activities, and an increased attendance at meetings. We are looking forward to seeing some of the old faces again, and certainly hope that they will have some good progressive ideas to put forward.

We are celebrating the tenth anniversary of our reorganization this month. I was going to give a brief resume of our progress over these years, but seeing that we are close to the holiday season, I will leave it for my next letter.

The old year is fast drawing to a close, and it brings to our minds the thought that the great festive season of Christmas is close at hand. May we, as a great organization, extend a helping hand to anyone who may not be quite so fortunate as ourselves. By doing this we will be conforming to the wish of Him whose birth we celebrate and who brought to us the message of "Peace on earth, good will towards men" on that first Christmas morn.

In closing, the officers and members of Local No. 339 extend to the officers and

entire membership of our great organization a very merry Christmas and a prosperous and happy New Year!

F. KELLY.

**L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO,
ONT.**

Editor:

The calendar says it is time for another letter to the WORKER.

We are glad to be able to report that most of our members will have work until Christmas.

Brother C. Shaw has been corresponding with the inspection department regarding the use of second-hand, and unsafe materials. If any member knows where such material is being used, pass the information along to Brother C. Shaw.

Enclosed find group picture of Comstock electricians, engaged in rewiring old William Davies plant for Canada Packers. W. White, foreman.

Wishing all locals and members the compliments of the season.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 357, BOULDER CITY, NEV.

Editor:

I am sending the WORKER under separate cover a photograph and list of names of the electrical workers of Local No. 357 on the Boulder Canyon project for the U. S. B. R.

The first of the 115,000 hp. machines was cut in on the city of Los Angeles line last month. The fifteenth of November N-4, the second of the 115,000 hp. machines, is to be put in service to Los Angeles also. The remaining two will be around the first of the new year.

Of the eight 115,000 hp. machines on the Nevada side, the city of Los Angeles is to have four. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California the other four.

The setup on the Arizona side is thus:
A-1, 115,000 hp., city of Los Angeles.
A-2, 115,000 hp., state of Arizona.
A-3, 115,000 hp., state of Nevada.
A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, each 115,000 hp., Southern California Edison.

A-8 and A-9, 55,000 hp. each, Southern Sierras.

Nevada side:
N-1, N-2, N-3, N-4, each 115,000 hp., city of Los Angeles.

N-5, N-6, N-7, N-8, each 115,000 hp., Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Total, 1,725,000 hp., when completed.

The rush period here is over. we have had two layoff's in as many weeks and an additional 60 electricians are on the list for the next two weeks. The theme song at the Eighth Wonder of the World is at the present time, "The Axe Goes 'Round and 'Round."

Our new International Vice President, Brother I. Scott Milne, paid Local No. 357 a visit a short time ago, and after touring the project, he complimented No. 357 on the number of electrical workers buttons he saw on the job. Well, the axe is hovering pretty close, so guess I will have to take my raincoat out of the closet and put on the snowshoes and head for the good old Northwest.

Best of luck for the New Year!

C. E. WILLBURN.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

The last month of the year has rolled around, and we anxiously await the result of the developments of the investigation



ELECTRICIANS, CANADA PACKERS PLANT

Top row: E. Swainson, B. Gerrard, C. Ainsworth, W. Rhea, W. White, A. Godden, R. McGovern, J. Harman. Middle row: W. Cade, H. Hardy, S. Cross, R. Sanders, T. Murrin, T. Redburn. Bottom row: R. Nason, A. Oocomore.

board at Montreal into the restoration of the basic rate.

The public hearing opened under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice A. K. McLean, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, Ont., representing the men, and W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, representing railway management, complete the board. Howard B. Chase, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, presenting the brief of the employees, declared restoration of full union wages was "a matter of social and economic progress for the Dominion as a whole. The now existing wage deduction agreements should, and must be terminated."

He said the only issue before the board "involves the sole and specific question of terminating the now existing wage deduction agreements" and the board was not requested nor established to consider any request either for an increase or decrease in basic wage rates.

The chairman considered "the whole question before the board is whether or not the companies have the ability to pay."

Mr. Chase, "We claim we have shown the board that companies today are in a comparatively better position than they have been for years."

"But the companies paid you the scale entered into in the agreement," said Commissioner Sanford Evans.

"No. We accepted the 10 per cent reduction in 1931," replied Chase. "Later when the companies tried to make us accept a 20 per cent reduction we had to call a strike vote. We may be obliged to do the same thing again. Should it be necessary to go to that extreme again it would involve about 12,000 railway workers in and around Winnipeg. I cannot see it go that far, but they may meet us half way. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and when we have consumed the half, we will have strength to go after the other."

I am sorry to report at this time the sudden passing of our much esteemed superintendent, E. Schrantz. He will be sadly missed by our members for his fairness in all dealings with him in union matters.

Last month I intimated that I would have more to say regarding an increase of membership. I spoke a little too soon, for what with sickness and delay in the mail, the applications of the boys in the woolly West did not arrive on schedule. However, watch the flash in future epistles. I did not fall down 100 per cent, for one new member was initiated into the Brotherhood.

I read with interest the correspondence, and note with particular interest the re-

marks of Brother J. E. Horne, of L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, regarding electric light rates. We in Winnipeg have for many years considered ourselves very fortunate in supposing that we enjoyed the lowest rates on the American continent. Our friend doesn't go as far as that, but the figures he quotes made me look up some old light bills, and I am afraid we will soon be losing our prestige by all accounts. Our rates in the city are 1 cent per k.w.h. for power, and 3½ cents per k.w.h. for light.

Well, now we are near the festive season it will be my pleasant duty to wish to all members of the I. O., and I. B. E. W., a happy Christmas, and a better time in the coming year. R. J. GANT.

**L. U. NO. 466, CHARLES-
TON, W. VA.**

Editor:

We are about to start on the second lap of F. D. R.'s era of good times and better conditions for the workers, thanks to the millions of workers who made this possible.

All of our members are now working at construction or industrial work. The industrial plants have given voluntary increases in pay until they are now paying very close to the same as that paid by contractors on construction work.

We have a real live business manager here who is due a lot of credit for placing a good many of our men in new territory here, which looks to be permanent, also for his work in lining up neon sign erectors and tube benders with L. U. No. 466.

M. P. GEENE.

L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor:

I want to apologize for being a little neglectful in writing a letter for the WORKER. Guess it was laziness.

Local No. 479 is still going forward. All members are working most of the time, and things look a little brighter for the winter. That is unless it rains an awful lot, as it has done today. We have a very good attendance every meeting.

One Brother had a little hard luck last week. His wife was going to get the car washed for 25 cents—some more cheap labor. After washing one side the negro went to turn it around so as to wash the other side and ran it through the neighbor's garage wall, tearing off one side and four doors. The damages were only \$25 to the garage and \$113.50 to the car. Brothers, let this be a lesson to every one. Use good labor even for a wash job on the car. It pays in the long run.

I was just reading where the L. A. and T. and L. and A. railroad signed up with the railroad unions. Guess they have their fill of cheap labor after about 15 wrecks. So let's stay in there and pitch. G. W. DAVIS.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

On our first meeting night this month we had the pleasure of having in our city several notables in the labor movement, namely, Brother Bill Williams, president of Building Trades Department, who spoke on the new set up of the Building Trades Coun-

cil and jurisdictional awards, and Brother Mike McDonough, secretary of the Building Trades, who had a splendid message. Brother Lenderloff, of the painters and decorators, also made a good talk. About 250 were present.

Other speakers were Brothers Steve Nance, Gus Harper, Van Housin and Gooche, of the A. F. of L. local office and Brother Gromling of the engineers local.

The speeches made by the president and secretary of the Building Trades were splendid and gave us a great deal of information that we were glad to hear.

It is the writer's belief that all crafts under the Building Trades Department should have the same hours that control overtime. For instance, with the electrical worker it is five days a week, eight hours a day, Monday through Friday, and overtime after 4:30 Friday afternoon. If other trades work on Saturday for straight time or give two shifts on a job at straight time, the condition is a little complicated.

The writer wishes that he could have attended the convention in Tampa, but it was impossible.

We are all looking forward to our next meeting, December 2, to hear the reports from our representatives who attended the convention.

We are looking forward to a good year in construction work in Atlanta this next year.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Another month in the march of time, and all is well in Halifax.

We have a new union to report this time, due to the efforts of several organizers, including our president, G. M. Conrad. The new local is No. B-1030, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; president, Brother J. Sullivan; recording secretary, Brother Worth. This is a telephone workers' union, with the aim of organizing the telephone workers in various parts of Nova Scotia.

The I. B. E. W. is only the second having two locals with charters in Halifax, the other being the longshoremen's international.

Advancement of labor conditions in eastern Canada has been practically at a standstill for a good many years. Each advance must be fought for against strong government opposition. It is a sorry outlook when it is seen how pitifully weak labor is and how strong it could be if the workers but exercised their right, the right to vote for their own benefit. If our forefathers could see how we use this privilege against ourselves they would figure we didn't deserve it. Not only are we threatened with losses in income and social security, but we are threatened with war. Slowly but surely we are being drawn into another war. Labor in England and other parts of the world is endeavoring to stop the trend, but I fear they haven't the strength.

Eventually we workers will pay in blood and suffering and want, not only ourselves but our women and children, while a few men will hold the whip and we will all be slaves. Men, as time draws you nearer your \$1.10 a day, your lice and mud-filled trenches, millions of dollars are being made preparing this hell for you.

Steel stock booms, nickel and lead stocks



Boulder Canyon Project Electrical Workers Local Union No. 357, 1936

U. S. B. R. BOULDER CANYON PROJECT ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 357, BOULDER CITY, NEV., SEPTEMBER, 1936.

Bottom row, left to right: M. J. Laux, president, L. U. No. 357; R. T. Cooney, chief electrician, U. S. B. R.; R. V. Sprague, general superintendent, U. S. B. R.; W. H. Handley, assistant chief electrician, U. S. B. R.; S. H. Burns, foreman, U. S. B. R.; L. O. Trimm, foreman, U. S. B. R.; G. D. Atkinson; A. C. Ogent; C. A. Johnson, foreman, U. S. B. R.; H. L. Clary, electrical engineer, Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Second row from bottom, left to right: J. G. Mikelose, foreman, U. S. B. R.; D. B. Brown, foreman, U. S. B. R.; Ralph Lowry, construction engineer, U. S. B. R.; W. E. Dawes, foreman, U. S. B. R.; T. D. Betts, business manager, L. U. No. 357; R. A. Franklin; F. H. Harris; C. A. Hyde; F. G. Risley; D. T. Cramer; R. W. Lorey.

Third row from bottom, left to right: J. W. Ballard, foreman, U. S. B. R.; J. W. Holbrook; Jerry Scott; R. Bishop; L. J. Hudlow, inspector, U. S. B. R.; C. E. Dosch, executive board, L. U. No. 357; B. Chapman, executive board, L. U. No. 357; P. Jeter, Jr.; D. A. Lyman; E. C. Brainard; J. Mixer.

Fourth row from bottom, left to right: F. E. Rehn; A. J. Jordan; H. A. Richey; C. M.

Hallet; A. S. Moore, foreman, U. S. B. R.; D. Parks; S. Lee; R. Combs; C. L. Owens; E. H. Speelman; J. L. Barrett.

Fifth row from bottom, left to right: J. S. Bearden; J. W. Lindsey; M. Hogg; M. Gilbertson; H. F. Darby; J. J. Dower; F. A. Groves; E. G. Eyrich, chairman executive board, L. U. No. 357; R. D. Ritter; W. B. Bierce; G. N. Conley.

Sixth row from bottom, left to right: D. Scott; T. Lake; L. F. Alcaraz; B. F. Noll; B. McKeehan; Leon Glenn, executive board, L. U. No. 357; T. I. Wren; T. C. Nelson; J. E. Nilan; G. Vaughn; E. L. Godby; W. T. Manning.

Seventh row from bottom, left to right: R. E. McLemore; J. F. Boyd; H. J. Blackmore; B. Lackey; D. Loose; J. L. Lipsky; L. J. Keating; C. A. McQuery; M. D. Collins; R. C. Parr; R. E. Bledsoe; C. C. Crawford.

Eighth row from bottom, left to right: C. D. Lowe; A. J. Mackie; A. J. Parrisent; F. W. Robertson; James McDonald; A. J. Ontman; O. Woods; Walter Carr; E. Ellsberry; Phil Lawson, executive board, L. U. No. 357; R. H. Denning; W. F. Zeismer; H. J. Engelbart; N. Mellbys.

Ninth row from bottom, left to right: L. Olsen; K. G. Hathway; J. Winecoff; R. Puckering; L. C. Hitcock; B. A. Miller; J. Rainard; J. J. Selby; C. C. Keys; W. A. Tappendorf; J. Peterson; J. Shenaman.

Tenth row from bottom, left to right: D. A. Darnell; R. D. Corrigan; C. J. Morgan; C. Loftis; E. W. George; L. A. Kenroy; R. E. Heysell; G. B. Allison; V. Setby; B. D. Hamilton; J. H. Boweres; J. W. Smith; C. K. Sweet.

Eleventh row from bottom, left to right: C. D. Scott; G. Ehnenberg, Jr.; A. Allen; W. R. Knipshier; R. J. Strong; S. D. Worrall, foreman, U. S. B. R.; A. D. Anderson; E. Lothaamer; H. W. Lawrence; Y. Ellis; G. E. McBride; L. C. Fuller, foreman, U. S. B. R.; E. L. Pearce; J. Daugherty.

Twelfth row from bottom, left to right: J. O. Lewis; C. F. Christensen; J. A. Hyde; L. H. Hopps; J. H. Brittan; J. W. Brock; H. R. Blaylock; A. I. Brannan; H. G. Lewis; D. L. Chambers; L. A. Lindquist; A. G. Dent; V. N. Jensen; C. E. Schurr, financial secretary, Local No. 357; C. R. Jones; M. I. Sweeney; C. E. Willburn, recording secretary and executive board, L. U. No. 357.

boom, while aeroplane factories make ready to turn out bombers to kill your women and children. Aeroplane stock advances a couple of hundred per cent in a week.

This is not the raving of a Communist, but the voice of a worker, one of the hundreds of thousands that must stand by and see these things happening, powerless to prevent them.

C. VAN BUSKIRK.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Through the medium of our JOURNAL may we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 723 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, offer our sincere thanks to Mr. O. Marahens and his staff at the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company. Also to the Honorable Harry Baals, mayor of Fort Wayne, and his officials for the benevolence and hearty co-operation shown to us during our recent negotiations for wage increases and better working conditions granted to all of our members.

It is our aim and endeavor to warrant your continued "Good will toward men" attitude.

As I have stated previously in these columns, we are proud of our city, knowing quite well that the true American spirit exists among its citizens, which has been proven in several instances, not only with our business transactions with our employers, but it is a fact that this spirited co-operation pervades our community.

Our members' attendance of late is very worthy of comment. With such constructive ideas and suggestions put forth, one certainly feels proud of the fact that we are imbued with the spirit of our forefathers on these points at least, "progressiveness," through self-education, with a better understanding of one another, higher ideals of living through clean and wholesome recreation, and the thought of making this our country, a better place in which to live for the sake of posterity.

To our readers, we wish you all the season's greetings: "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Another month has rolled by and we are well near the end of another year. We can all look ahead to a bigger and better year in 1937. Now that the presidential election is over, we in the I. B. E. W. are glad to have helped to re-elect President Roosevelt for four more years of opportunity. We can look ahead with confidence that our national government will assure organized labor a fair deal in its efforts to obtain a happier life for its members.

We in Local No. 761, Greenfield, Mass., feel that if we can accomplish as much this coming year as we did the past year, everybody will be more than pleased. A year ago, Mr. Editor, Local No. 761 had around 20 members, and today we boast of over 100 members. We are still growing, although we live in a community that does not understand the value of organized labor. Still, we have built up our local with loyal members. You can readily see that confidence has been instilled in men, and they are fast losing their fear of the employer, thanks to President Roosevelt.

Your correspondent and our local president, Jim Tucker, were delegates to the convention of the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers' Association, held at Worcester, Mass., a few weeks ago. We met an inspiring group of leaders in the labor movement in our state. International Vice President Charles Keaveney, who is the chairman of the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers' Association, made a very favorable hit with the delegates, presiding in his able manner. Our old side-kick, Walter J. Keneffick, International Representative, and also secretary of

the state association, certainly did his work creditably. I was also happy to meet my old labor pals, Smith of Local Union No. 104 and Johnny O'Neil of Local Union No. 326. They are putting up a valiant fight for our license bill, which comes up this next session. It was voted at that convention that the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers' Association approved of our license bill. To our readers it will perhaps be better to explain that the license bill is for linemen, operators, meter men, cable splicers, etc., and if we in the state want to assure the success of this coming bill, we must all put our shoulders to the wheel and fight alongside of O'Neil and Smith for those who are sponsoring this bill.

As to our local affairs, everything is going along jake in Local Union No. 761. I must compliment the members on their attendance at our meetings. They must all come, if possible, from near and far. Our International Representative, Walter J. Keneffick, was with us at our last meeting and his address to the members inspired confidence in results of negotiations now pending. We are always glad to have Brother Keneffick with us.

Am trying to get our local members to start something along the lines of entertainment, family get-togethers, etc., during the coming winter months. Where, oh, where, is the member or members who will start something along this line? How about you, Mahar? You can please the ladies.

Brother Rose passed out the smokes at the executive board meeting last night in honor of the addition to his household. Congratulations. I wonder if he will be an operator or a lineman?

I see that our Brother Red Bergeron is taking over all the company pool sharks at the Northfield barber shop. Brother "Speed" McLaughlin, a member of the Four-Horsemen, is buying a new pair of skates for these winter nights. He and his old buddy, Tim, are aces just now. Brother Clark threatens to take Brother "Baby-Face" Lippy for a long, long ride down to "Arctics." Well, boys will be boys, and it's all in a day's work, so take "er and she slung."

Well, Mr. Editor, as my immediate "pick-handle" is crying lights out, guess I will "dead end" for this month. So we of Local No. 761 wish to extend Christmas greetings and a better New Year to you and the Brotherhood in general.

CHARLES (WEST) AKER,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

At our local meeting of November 19 a letter was read from Vice President McGlogan on the subject of employment and business recovery.

After four years of Roosevelt New Deal, re-employment lags behind business profits.

Progressive workers realize that regardless of election results, labor will not accomplish much without struggle and without a strong organization.

LOUIS GILLES.

L. U. NO. 799, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 799 was organized at the Miami Labor Temple Saturday, November 7, 1936, as bridge tenders' division, with a membership of 16 members.

The installation was conducted by Brother G. X. Barker, International Vice President. The following officers were elected: D. M. Godwin, president; W. H. Beauchamp, vice president; J. H. Herlong, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Bridwell, recording secretary; H. C. Bridwell, F. W. Chapman and G. D. Yancy, executive board.

We believe we have the distinction of having the first local of this class in this section.

Our enthusiasm is at the highest peak and we anticipate considerable benefit in the future. As to our working conditions, all our members are connected with the city of Miami.

H. C. BRIDWELL.

L. U. NO. 833, JASPER, ALA.

Editor:

As this is our local's first appearance in the JOURNAL and my first attempt as press agent, would like to give our readers a little history of Local No. 833. This is a mixed local and has quite a large membership, most of whom are employees of the Alabama Power Company, although we have a few inside wiremen and other electrical workers. This charter was installed on June 3, 1935, by our good friend and Brother, G. X. Barker, International Vice President, and we have gained steadily in membership. We hold our meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month at the court house in Jasper, Ala., although most of the members are from Gorgas, Ala.

The I. B. E. W. does not have a contract with the company at this time, but the way new members are coming in it won't be long before we will be able to ask for one, and it will do this writer's heart good to see this so-called company union they have around here crumble up and fall to the bottom of hades. If there was ever a curse to a working man, it is a company union.

The officers of this local are as follows: A. V. Northcutt, president; R. L. Bunch, vice president; J. R. Quinn, financial secretary; W. E. Shaw, recording secretary; Girley Hill, inspector. We have a five-man executive council, with G. W. Kindly, chairman; a five-man examining board, with J. S. Busby, chairman.

On Saturday night, November 7, Local No. 833 gave a victory banquet to celebrate the re-election of President Roosevelt. The Honorable W. B. Bankhead was the guest speaker. In his speech he expressed the opinion that the overwhelming sentiment of the people would prevail with Congress to pass a constitutional amendment giving the law-making body certain power for protection of the people, if the Supreme Court continued its rulings voiding legislation believed to be of benefit to the people. He pledged a continuation of his support of all legitimate and reasonable measures advocated by labor. There were also several other good speakers on the program. We will have to take our hats off to the arrangement committee for their fine work in arranging everything so nicely. The committee consisted of Brothers W. M. McCarty as chairman, W. C. Cummings, Gurley Hill, George Price and W. E. Henderson.

Will sign off for this time and hope to be with you every month from now on with more news and lots of new members, but would like to leave one suggestion before I go: Let's all attend our meetings regularly and try not to find fault with the officers of the local, for no local can be any better than the members make it.

W. E. SHAW.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Once more we are preparing to take down the old calendar with one page left and pester the butcher, baker and banker for one with 12 pages and 1937 on the top.

Looking backward, it has been a rather satisfactory year for the organized working man in many ways. He told the world via the ballot box that he was capable of doing his own thinking and that high-pressure bunk via the radio, printed circular, magazine article and oily-tongued rugged individualist could not change his course of thought. He showed his faith in the policies of the 21 Standard Railroad Labor Organizations by joining the organization of his craft on 90

railroads. One year ago he was working part time and wondering when he would be on the furloughed list. Now the tide has turned and furloughed men are scarce and some shops working seven days a week to catch up with the work. The 2-cent per mile coach fare has taken the traveling public off the rubber and put them on the rails and the coach storage yards are empty.

We still have with us promoters of various kinds, looking for the hard-working, trusting individual who helps to keep them in luxury without doing a day's work by falling for their schemes to get rich by investing in their fake stock rackets. We also have with us men of the same caliber who are promoting something new and fool-proof in a railroad labor organization. The Amalgamated Railroad Employees has blossomed forth in Cleveland, with offices in the Chester-Ninth building, with a cure-all for the gullible railroad worker who is blind to the fact that such an organization can do nothing for him but take his money and rant and rave about the Standard Organizations that have by their strength and solidarity survived the worst depression in history and come through with ranks intact and fighting all the way. They need your dough to maintain their offices and give their officials a soft job, but they could not take over the real labor organizations and give you the protection you are now getting, if they wanted to. It is quite easy to sit back in a warm office maintained by your money and criticize the actions of the men who are directing the activities of the organizations who have carried on under difficulties for your benefit, but your affairs would soon be in a sorry mess if your protection was turned over to their bungling, inexperienced hands. Stay away from their meetings and don't be a sucker. If you want information as to what some of these outfits do for their members, talk to an employee of the shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Pullman Company. Read their agreement and compare it with yours.

The local union charter is open until December 31. Have you brought in that member yet?

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The local union desires to extend sincere sympathy to the following: Brother William Grier, on the death of his mother in Scotland in August. Brother R. A. Wohlgemuth, on the death of his father at Cleveland in October. Brother R. D. Jones of Local Union No. 887 and secretary-treasurer of System Council No. 7, on the death of his daughter at Cleveland in November.

We desire to extend our heartiest congratulations also to the following: Brother G. R. Butler, whose wife presented him with a girl, August 3, 1936. Brother Art Fobell, whose wife presented him with another son last May. Have no apologies to offer in not noting these in my previous letter, as in both cases the Brothers were very secretive about the arrivals at the time.

November 4, 1936, Brother L. Nikolet took unto himself a wife. We regret losing Brother Nikolet, but he took a traveler to Local Union No. 887. We all wish to congratulate you, Louie, on both moves and hope all your troubles are little—.

The following travelers have been issued by the financial secretary: Brothers R. A. Wohlgemuth and L. Nikolet, to be deposited at Local Union No. 887. Congratulations to Local Union No. 887 in the acquisition of such a fine pair of active and loyal members. You can call on them at any time, Wally, for any help you need and be assured it's there for the asking. We of Local Union No. 912 know!

November 12, 1936, Brother F. A. Stanley became our recent recording secretary in

order to devote more time to personal matters. The executive board selected Brother J. A. Brunett to fill the unexpired term thus vacated by resignation. We extend sincere wishes to both Brothers for success in their pursuits.

The local union takes pleasure in welcoming new members and applicants who have been accepted for membership: John Mehovic, craneman; Adam Kowalski, craneman; J. Sheehan, electrical apprentice; John Poyer, electrician; H. Fitzgerald, electrician; J. Savage, electrician; and H. Leininger, electrician.

We of Local Union No. 912 are to be congratulated in the acquisition of this new group who we believe will make intelligent, constructive and active members. We extend our congratulations to you, new members, in being forward-looking by joining with us to further our economic efforts for all, in order that we may enjoy a portion of the abundance we workers create, both now and in the future when we reach the age where in the past so many had to go OVER THE HILL.

Just a word of warning: Keep your financial obligation to the organization so that you may enjoy the benefits that go with your membership. Failure to do this might impair your financial benefits in later years or at a time when it would be most appreciated. We can cite many cases of this occurring. Don't let it happen to you. Also attend the regular meeting of the local union and help transact your business. The executive board would also appreciate your attendance at their meetings, in order to have your counsel and advice on all matters concerning your affairs on the job.

The officers of the local are confident that with the help of the membership we will over-

come many difficulties and smooth the operation of OUR AFFAIRS.

Recently an apprentice member of this local stated he was only a union member during his eight hours of duty on the job and couldn't see where it had anything to do with his affairs after he was through work for the day. Boy, you've got something to learn yet beside the training you get in the shop as an apprentice. To be a union man at all times—in the purchase of your necessities and luxuries be sure to look and ask for the union label—ask the members of your family and friends to do the same—attend all local meetings and learn why—along with the why and wherefore of the requirements of an active membership. That and many more things you have to learn as a part of a real apprenticeship, so that when your training as an electrical worker is completed you are not only a good mechanic, but also a good and trained member, fit to trust with the duties that accompany such membership.

Have no comment on the recent event that took place on November 3, 1936, except that it passed all expectations and shows that the American workers are not as dumb as they were conceded to be by certain conservative elements.

I read with particular interest a copy of general chairman's report for September, 1936, by Brother H. J. Doyle of the B. & O., which accompanied International Vice President McGlogan's monthly letter. Knowing Brother Doyle for an aggressive and progressive general chairman, I desire to extend personal congratulations to him on a splendid effort to better educate the electrical workers on our railroads in the maintenance of air-conditioning equipment. While our local union membership has little to do with this class of equipment in a locomotive shop, will advise if any are interested or have available instructions as asked for in the letter.

A. A. ROSSMAN.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Just a few lines from No. 1037, Winnipeg, to let the Brotherhood know we are still carrying on, and still taking in a few new members. We are glad to say most of our members are employed full time at present, which is very encouraging.

Union members in Canada were greatly delighted at the tremendous victory achieved by President Roosevelt in the recent elections which shows that progressive and intelligent leadership can command support in a democratic country, and that democracy will still prevail in spite of any colored shirt theory of government by force. However, the great financial and industrial powers will not be content to allow Rooseveltian ideas to carry on without a struggle. They will seek by every scheme and means to impede any real and continued betterment of the conditions of the workers. So it behoves each one of us to endeavor to understand the conditions and circumstances under which we live, so that we may do whatever we can to bring about that great ideal of economic security (through democratic means) for all mankind, in fact, as well as in law.

I regret to have to record the death of our late Brother, Stephen Juzak, who after a short but severe illness died on Sunday, November 8. Steve was well respected as a workman, and was a good member of the local. He did whatever he could to help at all times. He was a good husband and father, and we shall all miss his pleasant smile in the days to come. However, the Great Giver of all life saw fit to remove him from our midst, so we bow in submission and extend our very deep sympathy to his wife, family and friends. A. A. MILES.



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We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.



IN MEMORIAM



Frank John Dunn, L. U. No. 17

Initiated January 31, 1934

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a true and loyal Brother, Frank John Dunn.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his relatives; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. P. ROBINSON,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
A. LOCKARD,
Committee.

Leon Duffy, L. U. No. 629

Initiated January 9, 1933

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 629, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Leon Duffy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
Secretary of Committee.

R. A. Watkins, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated October 23, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 1002, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, R. A. Watkins; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. H. CUTSINGER,
R. L. BERRY,
FRANK SMITH,
Committee.

James W. Burke, L. U. No. 28

Initiated February 10, 1916

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of our faithful and loyal Brother, James W. Burke, whom the Almighty Father has called from our midst; and

Whereas his absence from our meetings will be greatly missed by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

Carl Ragge, L. U. No. 664

Initiated July 20, 1929

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 664, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Carl Ragge, who departed from this life on October 23, 1936; and

Whereas the absence of his fellowship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local in meeting assem-

bled stand in silence for one minute as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK F. ZIESE,
E. MCGUIRE,
J. SKELTON,
G. RYAN,
Committee.

Ray C. Grant, L. U. No. 65

Initiated November 15, 1935

Divine Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Ray C. Grant. Ray was a clean, sterling young man, greatly esteemed by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and his untimely death is a great shock to us.

The officers and members of Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W., wish to extend to our departed Brother's widow, his children, parents and other members of his family, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, and assure them that each and everyone of us grieves with them.

"No one hears the door that opens,
When they pass beyond our call;
Soft as loosened leaves of roses,
One by one our loved ones fall."

Local Union No. 65, I. B. E. W.
T. W. ROBBINS,
R. M. VOGLER,
A. C. STEVENS,
Committee.

Charles Fahrenkrog, L. U. No. 50

Initiated July 10, 1907, in L. U. No. 283

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our Brother, Charles Fahrenkrog, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

W. F. BALLEW,
RAY BELCHER,
P. E. GALLAGHER,
Committee.

William Edwards, L. U. No. 134

Initiated April 25, 1907

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss of our Brother, William Edwards, one of our former business managers, it is the desire of our local union, in a humble way, to express our sympathies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Edwards; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

GEORGE E. ELЛИCOTT,
J. E. MacDONALD,
JAMES LANCE,
Committee.

Edward Boley, L. U. No. 17

Initiated August 26, 1901

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Edward Boley, it is the desire of this local union, in a humble way, to express our sympathies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Boley; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

BERT ROBINSON,
ALBERT LOCKARD,
HARRY P. ROBINSON,
Committee.

John F. Mack, L. U. No. 17

Initiated January 14, 1929

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother John F. Mack, whose death occurred on October 8, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

BERT ROBINSON,
ALBERT LOCKARD,
HARRY P. ROBINSON,
Committee.

James Townsend, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 1, 1915

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James Townsend; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the passing of Brother Townsend one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenderers its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Jacob R. Starry, L. U. No. 865

Initiated October 14, 1925

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 865, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our Brother, Jacob R. Starry, who has been a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 865 extend to the family and relatives of Brother Starry our sincere sympathy and condolence; therefore be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 865, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

THOMAS M. COONEY,
GEORGE J. GRUBER,
ROBERT W. KEYES,
Committee.

Simon Cohn, L. U. No. 349

Initiated April 28, 1923

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Simon Cohn; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Cohn Local Union No. 349 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 349 recognizes its great loss in the passing of our Brother and hereby expresses appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 349 tenderers its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 349, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.
C. B. HANSEN,
Recording Secretary.

Bert Fife, L. U. No. 308*Initiated February 18, 1916*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Bert Fife; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. 308, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood, and in the interest of Local Union No. 308; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 308 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 308 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 308 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our Local Union No. 308 be draped for 30 days in his memory.

H. C. ROCH,
A. C. LOWRIE,
O. A. LOWE,
W. A. WOOD,
Committee.

Charles J. Brooks, L. U. No. 353*Initiated March 8, 1928*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles J. Brooks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

G. MURRAY,
W. CADE,
Committee.

Harry S. Hope, L. U. No. 213*Reinitiated September 2, 1924*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry S. Hope, who has now passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VICTOR USHER,
FRANK PARKER,
D. W. KELLS,
Committee.

Joseph Kaelin, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated March 3, 1904*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Joseph Kaelin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kaelin Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union

No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.
RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM NOVEMBER 1, INCLUDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
I. O.	H. A. Bradfish	\$1,000.00	
I. O.	Edw. Boley	1,000.00	
664	C. C. Ragge	1,000.00	
79	J. E. McDermott	1,000.00	
465	V. H. Haddon	1,000.00	
38	C. C. Vossler	1,000.00	
I. O.	J. J. Hanley	444.44	
103	G. F. Welsh	1,000.00	
5	R. P. Adams	14.58	
I. O.	G. W. Gardiner	1,000.00	
I. O.	James Townsend	1,000.00	
9	J. A. Kaelin	1,000.00	
I. O.	J. W. Burke	1,000.00	
134	Thomas P. Mortell	1,000.00	
134	E. F. Gerard	1,000.00	
79	Thomas Behan	1,000.00	
104	John MacLeod	1,000.00	
210	J. T. Connolly	1,000.00	
82	A. C. Morgan	1,000.00	
39	Nelson Weegar	1,000.00	
I. O.	E. A. O. Amthor	1,000.00	
970	Robt. Miller	475.00	
58	R. Swearingen	1,000.00	
25	George Elliott	1,000.00	
665	R. A. Gaunt	1,000.00	
488	F. M. Haug	1,000.00	
471	F. L. Lynch	650.00	
124	C. J. Via	1,000.00	
595	J. E. Ellison	1,000.00	
1002	R. A. Watkins	475.00	
I. O.	Bert Fife	1,000.00	
747	Sidney J. Fogarty	150.00	
353	Charles Joseph Brooks	1,000.00	
1037	Stevens Juzak	1,000.00	
213	V. A. Davis	1,000.00	
353	E. E. Kaiser	1,000.00	
159	Henry Melentine	150.00	
Total		\$32,359.02	

CANARD OF ELECTRICIAN SHORTAGE EXPLODED*(Continued from page 501)*

and be trained to take over electrical work.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL finds that it can concur in the following statements of "Electrical Contracting:"

"While the electrical industry is no worse than any other branch of the building construction industry, there is no use denying the fact that it has been lax in giving proper consideration to the whole subject of employment problems. Why should there be these periods of unemployment and short work years when there is so much electrical work that needs attention? When reinspection shows hundreds of millions of dollars worth of defective wiring needing correction and a greater number of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of inadequate wiring, it is strange to understand why there should ever be unemployment."

"The two national organizations, I. B. E. W., representing employees, and N. E. C. A., representing employers, have a joint responsibility that cannot be ignored. New blood must be recruited to fill out the ranks and these men should receive a training based upon a mutually

accepted standard. The union membership must be open to these men even if there still are unemployed members. The union must understand that they have something more than just a responsibility to the members. The strength of their own cause will be advanced in no small measure by the manner in which they serve the employers with competent mechanics."

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL believes that "Electrical Contracting" has raised some important points when it suggests the following questions for study:

"While these two organizations are seeking ways and means of building up the ranks, they might undertake a study of the average workman. How old is he? What is his working life expectancy as a journeyman electrician? What is the effect of age upon his efficiency? Also it would be well to know, out of every 100 mechanics, how many are good, how many fair, and how many 'cripples.' And finally the 'average' job should be studied to determine the characteristics of its labor content. How much rough labor such as chasing, material handling, etc., is being done by journeymen on larger jobs? Is skilled all-round electrical workmanship required for every part of the job? Such a study might indicate the possibilities of meeting the present shortage by setting up a new class of electrical labor, the semi-skilled, for purely mechanical operations, such as roughing-in and panel board setting. The skilled group could do the connecting up and finishing. The time to train the semi-skilled would be shorter."

In conclusion, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL would point out a very valuable contribution that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and all building trades unions have made to the United States during the depression. Unorganized men can not withstand the awful blows heaped upon them during economic disasters. Only organized men can do this, and building trades unions have kept together a fine group of men during the longest and most difficult depression that this country has ever seen, and this is no mean service.

CODE CONTROL BY PUBLIC BODY WAY OUT*(Continued from page 511)*

they are faced with a problem inasmuch as a large percentage of them are not equipped with laboratory facilities for testing appliances, and my experience leads me to believe that it is not safe to rely on the Underwriters Laboratories. Then, too, it being a commercial agency, local ordinances requiring the Underwriters Label would be illegal.

If we had a public agency, such as the Bureau of Standards, furnish this service, it would be a simple matter for municipalities to adopt ordinances requiring electrical installations, appliances and devices to comply with the requirements of this public agency.

Education Must Continue

By A. W. THIOT, L. U. No. 508

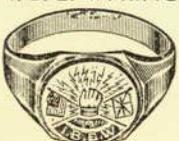
By the time this is read another national election will have passed into history. While it has probably set no records for filth and mud slinging, it has to say the least, been far from a clean campaign. I am sure that I express the wish of every sensible person in the country when I say that I long to see the day come when all political parties will conduct their campaigns on a higher intellectual plane. When the intelligence rather than the ignorant prejudices of the voters will be appealed to. Which brings us around to the subject that I wish to discuss briefly—Education.

Regardless of which political party is in control of the national government, organized labor's efforts in behalf of education and better educational facilities must not only continue, but must be accelerated. In our complicated and mechanized civilization of today, an education is far more necessary than it has ever been in the history of mankind. And right here I want to brand as "bunk" the contention of some, that if and when every one is educated there will be no one willing to do manual labor. It has been my observation that the better educated a person is, the better he or she will perform whatever task is given them to do, whether it be drawing plans for a skyscraper or pushing a wheelbarrow.

Only through education can any semblance of equality of man be reached. Every child should have an equal chance with every other child, not only for a grade and high school education, but for a college education as well. A program with this end in view can not be consummated in one generation. But it can and must eventually be done if our present civilization is to survive. Perhaps absolute equality is impossible, I don't know, but I do know that we should strive to come as near to it as possible. However, in our efforts to bring this about we must be careful at all times never to advocate taking opportunities from those who already have them, but rather to give opportunities to those who haven't them.

Make it possible for the coming generation to be educated and chiseling employers, crooked politicians and mountebanks will disappear, for they thrive on ignorance. It is most every one's desire to leave this world a better place for our children to live in than it was for us. I can think of no better heritage to leave to posterity than an opportunity to learn all that there is to know. Truly I believe that knowledge will find the key that will open the locker that contains all of the goodness of life.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

THE VICTORY CRY

By A. KNAUF, L. U. No. 86.

Now that election day is over
And our President has won,
I want to thank all our members
For the good work they have done.
As I know most all our members
Must have answered labor's call,
Or he might not have been elected
If labor had not hit the ball.

This election has shown the people
Just what union workers can do,
And I know they won't be sorry
When our President shows what he will do,
As he has this old depression,
Stretched out flat upon its back,
And soon America will be shouting
That the good old days are back.

Now we hope Smith stops his walking,
And gives his poor old feet a rest,
For when he fell off our band wagon
We all thought it was for the best.
And every night he did his talking
Next day the people all would say,
"Roosevelt is sure to be elected,
If Smith keeps talking this way."

Now I believe our work is over,
As we know the man that won,
And we trust that in the future
Times will be better for every one.
As I know when he gets started
The work will sure be here to stay,
As he never will be satisfied
Until the people are working some way.

ELECTRICIANS GO 100 PER CENT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Memphis electrical workers, members of the local, went 100 per cent for President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the recent election, according to C. E. Miller, business agent.

Not even one vote was cast by the electrical workers for anybody but President Roosevelt. "Our local went solidly for President Roosevelt," said Miller, "and we also got many other union men to vote for him."—*Memphis Labor Review*.

Dynamo

By MARK STARR

Ideas plus organization have
Killed the microbe and conquered
disease
Harnessed the lightning, the wind
and the tides
Wrested minerals from the earth
for a machine age
Annihilated space and time by
plane and radio
Made seas the highway of com-
merce and linked the coasts of
continents
Rolled tyrants in the dust
Changed the old order to make
place for new.

But frontiers yet remain.
Poverty, slums, waste, want and
war
Challenge the dynamic liberating
power of new ideas.

The modern pioneers call us to
high adventure.
We, too, can forge ideas and union
power
To alter, assist, improve America.

Knowledge Vs. Thirst

By ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3

I

Gems of wisdom prevail in vast measures
In the glorified edifice of learning;
Pearls of knowledge amongst immense
treasures
That satiate the culture-hunter's
yearning.

II

They study famed events of bygone days;
The movements of planets, their rou-
tine's charts;
The technique of industry's modern
ways;
Location n' dimension of distant parts.

III

Palatial delicacies of the best
Are adorning the multi-branched
Knowledge Tree;
Yet, its fact-laden fruits could be
sweetest
When fortified by vitamins A' B' C'!

It is indisputably evident, that a great part of every man's life must be employed in collecting materials for the exercise of genius. Invention, strictly speaking, is little more than a new combination of those images which have been previously gathered and deposited in the memory: nothing can come of nothing: he who has laid up no materials can produce no combinations. The more extensive, therefore, your acquaintance is with the works of those who have excelled, the more extensive will be your powers of invention, and, what may appear still more like a paradox, the more original will be your conceptions.

—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

PACIFIC POWER AREA ATTRACTS WORLD ATTENTION

(Continued from page 512)

but with warm pleasure the hosts listened to the words of description of the delegates as they looked over this night display.

The Gorge Plant is at present working on a reduced head and generating 55,000 kilowatts. Ultimate planned output is 240,000 kilowatts.

The next morning the delegation was taken on a nine-mile trip to the Diablo plant and on to the site of the future Ruby Dam, which is about a one-mile boat trip. After the trip they returned to the Diablo plant to watch the starting of the first of the big 67,500 k.v.a. generating units. There are two of these large machines which when bought were the world's largest, developing 95,800 horsepower each. This power house and the Gorge Plant are connected by a new high line of 240,000 volt capacity, which in itself is a marvelous engineering feat because of the exceptionally rough country traversed. Both the construction and electrical work on the power house and

highline were done by union labor and handled through Local No. 77's office.

The completion of this plant and highline is at a good time as the load curve in this state is at a new high, and the need of this additional power would have been felt very keenly by the City Light soon. The high-load curve will probably mean an attempt to get the additional highline into Seattle sooner than previously planned.

A word of praise at this time should go to Supt. J. D. Ross of the Seattle City Light, for holding steadfastly to the ideal that municipal power for a big city should succeed, and to date, in spite of gigantic obstacles, making possible this wonderful power project. This ideal has carried Mr. Ross on, for when it seemed that his plan for complete development of the Skagit River would be stopped or at least postponed indefinitely, he went east and after many disappointments, raised \$4,000,000 from eastern banking houses to carry on with. This was no small feat for anyone at that time as public utilities had not yet begun their climb back to prosperity that they have enjoyed the last two years.

Brother Mulkey returned early with those delegates that were listed for an afternoon broadcast, while Brother Martin remained with the main party, arriving in town in time to get them off for Portland and the Bonneville Dam.

The radio party was entertained at an open house party at the home of Mr. Ross and much free and off record discussions took place. Among them were questions by certain delegates as to how there could be anything like joint poles without sabotage, or the apparent friendliness among the officials for their competitors, why so many wires on the poles and many other questions that gave our members an unexpected look at the human side of power business in other parts of the world, and the thought that maybe Washington wasn't so bad after all.

Of the 22 members that acted as hosts 21 of them talked some foreign tongue, so things went along very well and everybody, we hope, enjoyed themselves as much as we did. Having learned much and hoping we have done our part towards the success of this Power Conference, we bid these delegates goodbye and pleasant memories of the northwest and Local No. 77, I. B. E. W.

ONTARIO COMMISSION BACKS COMPANY UNION

(Continued from page 508)

meet future needs including all forms of protection is difficult to understand, unless by so doing the government might be charged with providing leadership in the payment of fair and adequate wages and the establishment of fair working conditions. You see the commission is an arm of government and no matter what argument is advanced this remains a fact. In this particular case two of the three members of the commission are Cabinet Ministers and of course sit in at Cabinet meetings where policy including Hydro Electric Power Commission policy is determined. The gov-

ernment and the Hydro Electric Power Commission cannot be separated or divorced. Governments, it seems, must not provide leadership in the matter of wages and working conditions so if pensions can be provided and surrounded with sufficient costs and coercive ability to prevent organization the purpose is being served. However, there comes a day in which this device is not sufficient.

In 1934 came a provincial election. Exploitation of labor was rampant. Parliamentary investigation brought out plenty of evidence in support of such a charge. An appeal was made to the underdog. On the hustings this was practically the main theme. Promises were made that immediately upon election legislation would be enacted and many if not all the indignities of the past would be eradicated. A new industrial and social order was in the offing. Well, the promisers were elected, and apparently set themselves to bring about the new social order.

Of all the promises made one piece of legislation made its appearance. While it was a long distance from the goal set, it did have the earmarks of a start. It wasn't much but we are getting used to small mercies. It was leadership. Of course one could be pardoned for expecting that the hopes provided for employees of private enterprise could also be visited upon the employees of the state. One could hardly be blamed for expecting that much. If it were good for the employees of private enterprise, surely it could not be bad for the employees of the state. But the new powers that be thought otherwise. In the Industrial Standards Act, the legislation which was to prove a benefit to the workers and which was to be the vehicle on which the new social order was to be ushered in, a clause was inserted which soon dispelled any thought that the government had any intention of betterment for workers employed on government-owned utilities and which read as follows: "This act shall not be extended to persons employed by the government of the Province of Ontario or by any of the departments thereof or to any municipal corporation or by any board or commission created by any act of this legislature." In other words the government was not going to be placed in a position where it could be successfully charged with providing leadership in the matter of wages and conditions.

Company Union Formed

It is generally understood that the function of government is to so manage the affairs of state that there shall be provided the full right to the pursuit of health, wealth and happiness. This should apply to all citizens. The acceptance of employment from the state or any board or commission should not deprive a person from any of the advantages of citizenship. But apparently this further safeguard was not sufficient. For fear lest the employees of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission might take the statements of the government seriously they were herded into a company union.

Now let us come back to the company union introduced by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. At first glance it appears difficult to understand what was to be gained by preventing employees from organizing in regular trade unions. Well, the pension plan in effect on the property of the commission provides for a pension as already described.

Now, here is something which might throw a little light on the situation. Would it be too much of a strain on the imagination to believe that in order to protect the investment of the group of private insurance companies that an understanding might be arrived at whereby an increase in the estimated liability of the group of insurance companies is to be prevented? An increase in wages would have the effect of increasing the liability of the companies affected. The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario is not a profit-making institution. They are concerned with supplying electrical energy to the public at cost. The citizens of Ontario do secure electric energy at a very cheap rate. Wages which would guarantee to the employees comfortable home conditions in the light of present-day needs, opportunity for their children and assurance for their age cannot mean so much that it would lead to unduly high costs for electrical energy. Any increase in wages which might be necessary to bring about such a condition for the workers at the present time would have hardly any noticeable effect on rates.

On the other hand, the Industrial Standards Act was considered very obnoxious by associations of employers and they bitterly opposed it. Subsequent events could easily lead one to believe that something was being done to appease the wrath of the employers. If company unions could be given a degree of respectability and some leadership it would be some compensation to the aggrieved employers.

Low-Pay Policy Followed

It might be argued that the company union will safeguard the interests of the employees. A company union is not needed to safeguard the interests of the employees, nor is it calculated to do so. The company union has ever been the instrument of low pay employers. Nowhere in the history of industrial relations has it ever been resorted to by employers who believe employees are a factor in industry or have any rights. The company union was designed and is operated to prevent the free expression of workers with regard to their relation with their employers and to prevent them from securing betterments in return for their service to their employer. The company union is the hope of those who desire the destruction of the regular trade unions and it is through this instrument that they hope to gain their objective.

It has been suggested that there is danger in dealing through accredited trade unions. It is not meet in this day and generation to say that the legitimate trade unions are the bugbears that certain self-styled saviours of democracy and guardians of the peace seem determined to have the public believe. Time and experience have proven that there never was truth in their claims and the fears they

attempted to engender were groundless. The trade unions need no apologists for them. Time has also proven that those who usually made these extravagant claims are actuated solely by personal and selfish motives and the hope of greater profits and not public duty. The legitimate trade unions are a factor and a commendable factor in our civilization and will remain so in spite of all efforts to destroy them and they and their beneficent works will remain long after those who seek their destruction have been forgotten.

Let us examine this plan for a moment. I do not intend to examine it in detail. However, a review of a few clauses will show how the workers are to be fooled and what they may expect.

Clause 2 of this plan says among other things "Nothing in this plan of employee representation shall alter, prejudice, or affect in any way whatsoever (a) (1) the rights, privileges, or obligations of either the commission or its employees under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or any federal act or provincial legislation."

What irony. The employees of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario have no rights under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On March 25, 1932, the legislature of the Province of Ontario passed "An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes." This act is what is known as enabling legislation and its purpose was to make valid and effective in Ontario the federal act of the same name. Section 4 of this act reads in one of its sections as follows: "Nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect any commission the members of which are appointed by the Crown." As the members of the Hydro Electric Power Commission are appointed by the Crown, it follows that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act does not apply. As a matter of fact nothing in the shape of such legislation applies. What is the answer? Just camouflage.

Another section of the same clause says: Nothing in this plan shall alter, prejudice, or affect in any manner whatsoever 2 (a) (3) "The Commission's final decision on any matter involving the rights and responsibilities of management." And that's that. The determination of costs must take in wages and conditions and of course are responsibilities of management.

Another clause reads: "No formal scheduled meetings of the participating employees are provided for under the plan." That ought to be helpful.

And then read this one: "Employee representatives carry the employee responsibilities for the successful operation of the plan. They should understand its purposes and method of operation and use unbiased judgment in performing their duties as representatives. 6. (a) (5) * * * The employee representatives shall contact with the member of their voting units as frequently as is desirable and necessary." (Italics ours.)

Section 6 (a) (6) of the same clause as the above and linked with the clause preamble reads: "Present the views of the management to the members of their voting units and make special efforts to keep them informed as to the progress of matters under consideration and promptly inform them as to the results of committee meetings."

Speaking of voting we find this: The "participating employees" in a voting unit vote for an employee representative. There are a number of voting units in a district. When elected the employee representatives elect a chairman. The chairmen so elected become the general committee of employee representatives and the members thereof attend the general joint conference committee.

Now that we know that the "participating employee" does the voting we might ask what is a participating employee? The second

paragraph of Clause 9 (c) says: "The district joint conference committee shall, in addition to its other duties, determine those who are eligible to participate in the plan, being guided by the definition of participating employee as given in clause 5. In exceptional cases the committee is empowered * * *."

Isn't the above ridiculous? If there is a definition of a participating employee, why should it be necessary for the committee to determine who are eligible to vote? As a matter of fact the definition mentioned is ambiguous and it needs some one to make a definition. The whole thing is as clear as mud. Possibly as clear as it is intended to be.

Clause 9 (a) (2) reads: "The number of management representatives attending joint conferences shall not exceed the number of employee representatives. Where necessary, management representatives may have advisers attending joint conferences, but these advisers shall not have the status of management representatives." This is a gem. What difference it makes whether there are more management representatives or more employee representatives than the other is not made clear. Nowhere in the plan is there provision made for taking a vote in committee. Apparently the joint conference committee is not allowed to reach a decision on any matter. Look at this: 9. (a) (7) "The joint conference committee shall endeavor to reach an understanding in so far as they have authority to act. If an understanding cannot be reached the question shall be referred to the next upward level of management or joint conference committee."

Please note that "understanding" is the word used, not decision. Just what the *next upward level* is is difficult to understand. It is not defined in the text of the plan. Also note that the management representatives are all engineers. University trained men. If there was need for advisers, it would appear the employee representatives would feel the need more than the management representatives. What a fine chance the boys will have.

Clause 10 (g) says: "An employee representative shall be deemed to have vacated office upon being permanently transferred from one voting unit to another." Transfer from one voting unit to another is not the job one would suppose it to be. In the Toronto head office building the second floor accounting is one voting unit and the fourth floor accounting and filing department are another while the fifth and sixth floors are another. The same condition seems to exist throughout the whole property. Seems like tom foolery, but a bright young fellow who might become insistent could easily be eliminated by transferring him from the second floor to the fourth floor.

The plan can be amended with the approval of the joint conference committee and the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all employee representatives and with the formal approval of the commission. So, there won't be many amendments unless they originate from the management, one can be sure of that. Notice the employees are not consulted. However, the matter if it became contentious could be shot up to the next level.

I think this is sufficient for our purpose. It demonstrates that the same objective is anticipated as is expected by the most ardent advocate of company unions, and certainly the above clearly shows that the employee has nothing to gain but disillusionment. In most of the clauses the language is quite ambiguous.

It is difficult to make a criticism. A perusal of the plan leaves the impression that it is not connected. It looks as though this plan were copied from another and some left out, with the result that in some of its parts it doesn't make sense. Of course this may be intended. The language is such that the plan

is wide enough to mean anything and narrow to mean nothing. With the reservations and safeguards a part of the plan, it means nothing. As the commission agrees to meet all the costs and pay for time lost by committee men it surely must be obvious where the advantage lies.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 513)

"They musta had the fear in 'em all right fer not one tried to get up before we turned the corner, but Boozy never let up laughin' an' wishin' the ice men cudda seen the scrap. The following night Boozy came around early grinnin' all over his face. Says he, 'Yuh know I gotta get up pretty early to go on me ice route an' this mornin' I was jus' in time to see them scabs sneakin' away an' they went quiet so's not to give the landlady a chance to get wise to 'em leaving widout payin' their board bill, but if I knows Mrs. Riley, an' I think I do, she's a big, raw-boned Irish woman wid a line o' talk that ud knock yuh dizzy, an' she'll jus' march right into the supe's office an' if he don't perdue the coin he'd better call in all his male help er she'll ruin him an' wreck the office.

"Well, as I was sayin', I meets this gang slippin' outa the back door only there was seven of 'em. There was one big feller that wasn't in the mix-up, but he was the worst used up o' any of 'em. I missed him showin' up fer meals when the rest of us did. Anyways I steps up to 'em an' says very p'lite, "Howly Moses, gents! Wot's happened to yer faces"—they looked like chunks o' raw beef-steak—"did yuh fall outa 10-story building an' land on 'em on a stone pile er did somebody run 'em through a sausage machine?" They never said a word though they musta been plenty mad at the way I fooled 'em. I was kinda hopin' they ud pile onto me, jus' so I cud raise a big row while I was keepin' 'em busy, an' that wudda brought Mrs. Riley down on 'em an', oh boy, she'd o' grabbed their suit cases an' they'd o' hadda dug up their coin before they got away.

"I'd o' thought she'd o' made 'em pay their board in advance," said Terry. "Well, she mos' generally does," said Boozy. "But I believe the power company is standing good fer their board an' there won't be any mistakes 'bout her collectin'. Say, Casey, why don't yuh marry the widdy Riley? I'll bet the two o' yuh cud run any kind o' a boardin' house an' coin money an' yuh cud raise a bunch o' red-headed young Fitzsimmons that cud lick the world. Why don't yuh turn professional? Yuh'd make more in one fight than yuh'll make in a lifetime workin' fer the big companies." "Nothin' doin'," says Terry. "I never fought fer money, I ain't got any love fer that crooked game an' I don't ever aim to start in it. Besides me an' Bill is all fer a quiet life. Ain't that right, Billy?" "You're darn well tootin' right," says I, "but it looks like we're never goin' to get it."

"When Boozy was leavin' Terry makes him promise not to tell anyone what happened with the strikebreakers until such time as we blows outa town an', while Boozy is jus' achin' to spread the story o' the big fight to his friends aroun' town, he promises to do as Terry asks him when he left us. A couple o' days after the strike was settled an' we all went back to work, I guess the fellers all wondered where the strikebreakers was but we never told 'em.

"We went to see old Jack in the hospital an' when he heard all that had happened he laughed so hard that the nurse come a runnin' down an' says, 'Don't yuh ever want them

ribs o' yours to heal up again?" An' she threatened to put both Jack an' Terry into straight jackets if they don't quit laughin'. Terry made Jack promise to keep quiet, too, afore we left. He says, "The big mogul what hires them gangsters, when he hears the story an' what happened to 'em, the way they tell it, is liable to send a gunman after me an' I'll either have to dye me hair er move on," an' then he repeats that little speech about him an' me bein' all fer a quiet life. "Yes," says I, "an' if we don't get it soon I'll have a nervous breakdown an' be seein' little, green snakes through a stone wall."

"We says good-bye to Jack an' a few days after we takes out our travellers an' goes to Detroit where we gets on with Mother Bell. We worked along steady an' nothin' much happened until the ole winter comes along agin' an' jus' our luck, we gets into a gang that's pullin' slack, which is no job to be happy about when the weather is down below zero. We got acquainted with a couple fellers from the Pacific Coast an' they was all the time tellin' us what mild winters they had out there, an' they said, once they got back there yuh'd never catch 'em in the east again. We was kinda fed up with the cold winters, too, an' we talked it over an' decided when spring arrived we'd head fer the west ourselves.

"One day Terry an' another feller was connectin' up a new cable on a pole outside a branch exchange an' that's where he got acquainted with Ellen."

"Yes," said Slim. "He told me all about it an' I asked him, handicapped as he was with that street light o' his, how he come to get such a fine partner as Ellen."

"He was lucky all right," said Billy. "Yuh see, Ellen was quite a fav'rite with a big circle o' friends an' Terry wasn't the only feller that called aroun' to see her, an' he wasn't sure whether he stood at the head o' the class er not. I think she musta heard that Terry was a two-fisted Irishman, but how she cudda heard that I don't know, unless somebody tried to set her against Terry, but anyway she give him to understand that no one cud be friends with her that was addicted to booze or fightin'. Yuh cuddn't blame her much fer that, though, fer quite a few linemen in them days was gifted that way, but one night she sure got her eyes opened.

"Terry an' her had been out to a show one night an' was comin' home late. The boardin' house where Ellen stayed, was on a street shaded with a row o' big elm trees, an' it was pretty dark at night an' the old-fashioned, gas, street lamps that was in use then didn't help much. Well, as they strolled along the street, Terry thought he spotted a man hidin' behind one o' the big tree trunks jus' ahead. Sure enough, as they come up, a man steps out an' starts to raise a gun an' say, "Stick 'em up," but afore he gets the words outta his mouth Terry takes a quick step ahead, knocks the feller's gun hand to one side with his left an' catches the feller fair on the side of his jaw with a right cross. The gun goes off in the air but doesn't do any damage an' the feller drops like a log. Ellen gives a scream an' would probably have collapsed but Terry catches her afore she could fall. "Dear Lord!" she gasps out. "What's happened?" "Nuthin' much," says Terry. "That feller lyin' there tried to hold us up but I beat him to it with a crack on the jaw that put him to sleep. I'm here to perfect yuh an' nobody can get away with anything like that while I'm with yuh." "But yuh mighta been killed, Terry." "Well, I ain't never been killed yet," says Terry. Before this little affair happened they used to address each other as if butter wouldn't melt in their mouths. It was Mr. Casey this an' Miss Barton that, but afterwards they forgot they had any but their first names, an' Terry was the only feller in the picture.

"A p'leeceman musta heard that shot fer one come a runnin' down the street an' stops an' splutters out, 'What's happened?' 'Nuthin' much,' says Terry. 'A feller tried to hold us up but I beat him to it with a crack on the jaw. There he is, gun an' all as yuh c'n see fer yerself.' The cop flashes his light on the feller's face an' says, all excited, 'Holy Mackeral! Do yuh know who that feller is?' 'No,' says Terry, 'When I hands him me travelling card I plum fergits to ask him his name an' address, which was very careless on my part.' 'Well, that's Flash Maskell, with a rep fer bein' quick with a gun. The p'leee has been trying to nab him fer a long time. I'll bet he'll near die of mortification when he finds out that it was a bunch o' fives that beat him to the draw,' says the cop as he snaps the darbies on him an' blows his whistle. 'Say, officer,' says Terry. 'You captured this gangster in an attempted hold up. My lady friend has had all the excitement she craves fer this evening, so let us go, an' keep us outa this affair before anyone gets here.' 'Please do, officer,' said Ellen, with one o' her dazzling smiles. 'Lady,' says the cop. 'I admire yer beauty and courage. The whole p'leee force o' Detroit cuddn't o' protected yuh any better than this gallant laddie at yer side an' bein' both him an' me is from the Emerald Isle, why I gives yuh me benediction an' says depart in peace while the departin' is good.' So that was how they managed to keep clear of the affair.

"Terry wasn't any man to let the grass grow under his feet an' so him an' Ellen gets engaged right away. He tells her of our plans to work our way out to the coast where there's a fine climate an' the chances is better fer a good job an' Ellen agrees to wait until such times as he should have a home ready fer her an' then she'll go out to him an' they'll get married. The cop gets a write up fer capturin' this Flash but he don't live long to enjoy it, fer, a few weeks later, he gets bumped off by some friend of this Flash. When Terry hears the news he feels pretty sorry for the poor cop, but he says, 'That jus' goes to show yuh why I aim to keep clear o' them gun men. I ain't afraid o' any man in a stand up fight an' fair play but that's not what yuh'd get with one o' them perfessional killers. He'd jus' lay fer yuh, on some dark night he'd sneak up on yuh, an' jus' one little movement o' his finger on a gun trigger an' yuh'd be all through except fer yer funeral. Now yuh an' me, Billy, is all fer a quiet life, so we'll jus' wait fer the first chance to work our way out into the calm, peaceful west.' 'Well,' I says, 'If the great west is like yuh say, why, the sooner we get out there the better.'

"Well, we worked along through the winter fer Mother Bell an' nuthin' very startlin' happened. We had a nice room in a private boardin' house where it was quiet. Terry says 'Ellen wants me to keep outa trouble an' do a little studyin' about the work. She says there's lots o' room at the top fer men that tries to educate themselves fer something better. Well, I ain't aimin' fer any o' them top jobs. Give me the free, outdoor life of a lineman. Ef I had to work in some musty, old office, pouring over a lotta figures an' makin' out a lotta reports fer me superiors, that maybe never looked at 'em, an' p'raps be shoved into a position where I either had to give the men under me a raw deal er lose me job, why, I wouldn't live out half me allotted time. No sir, jus' let me own me own home,

earn enough to get by on when I want to retire and enjoy the good health that yuh should have when you work outdoors, an' what more cud yuh ask fer? You take them men that pile up millions of dollars, they can't make all that honest. If a big business brings them in enormous profits they cud use a lotta that to shorten the workin' hours an' pay better wages to the army o' people they got that do the work that makes them big profits, but do they? Say, if one o' them fellers found himself gettin' soft-hearted that way, he'd go to some specialist to find out what was wrong with his brain. When they comes to the end o' the road, the same as we all do, they jus' get six feet of earth, the same as the rest of us.' That was about the only time I ever heard Terry make a speech like that."

"Well, there's jus' as much in that little speech today as there was then," said Slim, "though I admit that there are a few good men in the seats o' the mighty that are puttin' most o' their profits into improvin' the conditions of their employees, but they are few an' far between—like a voice cryin' in the wilderness."

"Terry musta had a fair education fer he read books sometimes that's too deep fer me. He used to read to me outa an old book he had about an old knight called Don Gertie. Well, this old feller used to put on a lotta armor, grab a big spear, mount his war horse an' tilt against the nearest flour mill or other hefty buildin' that happened to be near. I cuddn't see any sense in it. I says, 'This Don feller musta been crazy an' they otta locked him up.' Then Terry 'ud laugh an' say, 'Ain't yuh got any chivalry about yuh, Bill? Jus' think how fine yuh woulda looked ef yuh'd a lived in them days, goin' out to rescue some poor maiden from the outlaws, all dressed up fer the occasion with a coal scuttle on yer head, a wash boiler cover strapped on yer manly bosom an' armed to the teeth with a piece o' gas pipe.'

"I never had much schoolin'. I usta go a little while in the winters but the old schoolmaster was so busy mossta the time tryin' to keep some o' the older farmer boys, that jus' went to school to raise a row, from wreckin' the buildin' that he didn't have much time fer teachin'.

"So, Terry an' me starts a new life. He gets some books on telephone and light work an' we learns quite a lot. Of course, Terry goes to see Ellen two or three nights a week, but outside o' that we stay in, an' so we coast along till spring.

"Well, it's gettin' late, Slim, an' we'll be up late tomorrow night if we go up to see Terry, so I make a motion that we retire fer the night." "Aye," said Slim. "The ayes have it," said Bill.

RE EDWIN MARKHAM, POET OF LABOR

(Continued from page 503)

equal concern over the toilers at the bottom of the social pit.

Likewise, I have always found him interested in politics; not job seeking, but democracy in the making. He has hoped to live to see the day when this republic would begin to fulfill its promise and, in Emerson's phrase, "come up to the brag." His vision does not stop at 1776, nor is it nationalistic. It is world-wide and embraces the sweep of the centuries.

Roosevelt Becomes Ideal

That is why Franklin Roosevelt's forgotten man speech of 1932, delivered soon after the publication of the Toiler poem above noted, so aroused him. Here, at last, was a politician, a candidate certain to become a President, talking the



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel,
carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W.
Gold faced and hand-
somely enameled \$2.00

language of a statesman after his own heart; a man determined to help the old dream come true. I think he had a certain fellow feeling for Roosevelt because of the storm of scurrilous abuse heaped upon him by spokesmen of the plutocracy for breaking caste and making that speech. The reason is that the same sort of vituperation descended upon the poet's head from the same sources upon the publication of the *Man With the Hoe*. Hence came the forgotten man poem which is copyrighted but printed here-with by the author's special permission.

Speaking of maledictions heaped upon outstanding men who dare champion boldly the cause of the under dog suggests an incident which happened in this campaign and illustrates in another manner the depths to which the American plutocracy and its press will sink in a battle to maintain its power.

Late in September the American Magazine published as a supplement to all the Hearst Sunday newspapers carried as a special full-page feature a poem printed in very large type and set off with appropriate decorations in color titled,

AWAKE OR FREEDOM'S GUARDIAN DIES

The Constitution Ode

Written for this page by Edwin Markham, distinguished author of "The Man With the Hoe."

Coming in the midst of a political campaign in which the Republican party and the Hearst newspapers were posing as saviors of the Constitution, the clear inference in this set-up was that the great poet alarmed at President Roosevelt's subversive acts had rushed to the defense of the Constitution and incidentally to the support of Governor Landon's candidacy. So fooled was I by the blazing title and the direct statement "written for this page" that I inquired how in heaven's name Edwin Markham could be for Landon and Wall Street. In a burst of rhetoric, he assured me he was not; that Roosevelt still had his admiration and confidence, giving as a reason the statement quoted at the beginning of this article.

Then the truth came out. The poem was not written "for this page" of Hearst's Sunday supplement but was composed many months ago with no reference to politics or the Presidential campaign. Mr. Markham was not satisfied with it and it was withheld from publication. However, a wealthy acquaintance of long standing saw it in manuscript, admired it and offered the poet a substantial sum for it. Mr. Markham accepted on the assumption that it was for his friend's private collection and not for publication. Both he and his family are indignant at the use made of it.

Makes Position Clear

And then, to make his position clear and be on record, he wrote for me on his dining room table the following statement which was printed by Editor Lowell

Mellett in *The Washington Daily News* of November 2, the day before election:

"All the powers of misrule are organized to crush the victory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This is a fight to the finish. All sorts of petty defects are hurled against his name and yet no nobler, more consecrated American ever appeared upon our American scene. He needs the help of all who are battling for the rights of the people. He needs your help. Fail not your people's leader in this his hour of need. He has won your respect by his devotion to our country.

"Be firm, be courageous. Vote for Roosevelt, the friend of the people. He has lifted us from our deep depression and he points us to the future. He is the friend of every toiling man and of every toiling woman."

Although belonging to no church and bound by no creed, Markham is a man of profound religious sentiment. It is the ethical, not the theological, side of religion which concerns him. He believes in immortality and has often told me he has a sense of living in eternity and that death is but a door way through which he will step into another tomorrow. The consciousness of time seems almost absent in him. Whether afternoon or evening, June or December, the work in hand is his measure of existence. That may be a reason why one seldom thinks of his age. There is in him a certain exuberance of youth untouched by advancing years.

I have spoken of his devotion to the historic Jesus. The fundamental concepts of the Master are the main guide lines of his life. For many years he has been at work as time afforded opportunity on a book styled, "The Forgotten Purpose of Jesus." He is not a materialist and scientific Marxians find small comfort in his belief in the verity of spiritual forces in determining the life of the race. On the other hand, he is firmly convinced that the social teachings of the gospel of Jesus are just as sound and as important as his precepts for individual conduct; and that the Carpenter intended his kingdom to be set up on earth and not postponed to another world. He holds that the teachings were to be directly applied to the economic, social and political life of that time, and of all time; that they were above all intended for the earthly salvation of the toilers and that the church in sidestepping that mandate has failed in the most important part of its mission.

Should you query Edwin Markham as to his economic beliefs he would laughingly assure you, "I am a radical of radicals, far more radical than the Communists—I am a Jesus man."

TVA UNIONS BUILD CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 504)

proper physical standards through the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce. But it is in the Tennessee Valley Authority that the function of government as a standard maker has become popularized. We are aware of this in the popular term 'yard stick.' The Tennessee Valley Authority development

is thought of, throughout the whole nation, as a yard stick not only in the setting up of proper electric rates but in the setting up of proper community standards on a large scale under social and economic planning. These objectives have been repeatedly expressed by the chairman and by others in authority. Labor is quite willing to accept this standard making function of the Tennessee Valley Authority but it does not want it limited merely to the question of proper electric rates or questions of proper water control or proper principles of soil betterment, but wants to see the yard stick applied to the entire wage question in its larger aspects, as it affects the whole plane and character of human life in the Valley; widespread purchasing power and consumers' absorption of goods. It would be a regrettable thing if the yard stick function of government should not be extended to the workers themselves. We believe that is what Mr. Lilienthal had in mind when he said yesterday that—"labor is supporting Tennessee Valley Authority because the Tennessee Valley Authority is aiding and building the income and the labor wages and standards of the Southeast. We need not tell,' he went on to say, 'this group that in the Southeast the standards are by and large low. The reasons for this low wage standard, the history and the whole background, the part that discriminatory freight rates play in that picture—we have time for none of these here. The fact, however, is clear and we know that the prosperity of the whole country depends upon the prosperity of every section of the country; we cannot be secure in an adequate and fair standard of wages in one section of the country if at the same time another large section of the country is suffering under a low and inadequate level of wages.'

Why Upward Revision Needed

"The co-operating unions here today believe that management early in the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority recognized this same yard stick function of the Authority in the matter of wages, when it set up a basic wage, at the beginning, of \$1 per hour. And the co-operating unions here now express their appreciation of the early efforts of management to fulfill this yard stick principle. It is true that a precedent for the \$1 an hour basic wage existed in the Public Works Administration, and authority was found in the prevailing wage provision of the Act itself. However, the co-operating unions believe that management was honorable and generous in setting up, in this region, the basic \$1 hour wage. Saying this the co-operating unions now go further to declare that the time has arrived for a revision upward of this wage, and for the amelioration of certain working conditions.

"The co-operating unions are basing this contention upon the following facts:

"1. The trend of wages not only in the Southeast but throughout the entire country is upward, and, in order to keep the yard stick parallel the wage scale of the Tennessee Valley Authority should be adequately raised.

"2. A practical hardship is being worked upon unions and their administrators in the entire seven states involved, by a dual wage system.

"3. Though labor does not accept the cost of living as a complete and adequate index to wage increases or decreases, there are certain exceptional features about the rise of the cost of living among workers of the Authority which must be taken into consideration.

"4. Comparative wages on similar government projects are to the disadvantage of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"5. The standard of life is much more important to consider than the so-called cost of living.

"6. The employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been carefully sifted by an efficient personnel department and represent men of unusual attainment.

"7. Any increase in wage may not be regarded from the economic standpoint as a calamity to the region or to the nation."

UTILITIES OPPOSE LICENSE LAW FOR LINEMEN

(Continued from page 510)

them is to their advantage. It doesn't make sense and if the companies are basing their opposition on their say so, I don't wonder that they have a poor opinion of the men they employ. The utilities protested it would raise their payrolls, cramp them to obtain help. Well, if the help is to be of the same mind as the above referred to, why that kind of help would be overpaid if they only received their eats. By all rights the employment of licensed men should cost more; see what you get, you get help that has experience and would profit themselves and their employers also.

Poor help is an expensive affair. The electric user and the public deserve a better break than to have inexperienced help trying to give them service. Good help deserves a decent wage and decent conditions to work under. Inexperienced workers on the complicated switchboards of power houses, on the poles on the highway, in the manholes under the pavement are a greater menace to themselves, their fellow workmen and the public than a drunken driver of an automobile or truck. Speaking of drunken drivers, at least they have a license in the first place. The utilities sell to the public a commodity which they capture from nowhere, you might say, and have made it one of life's necessities and to themselves a very paying investment. Their purchasing departments buy new equipment and pay the price and get only such material or equipment as meets their specifications. Now as they are only satisfied with the best equipment, why not go all the way and get the best labor, such as the licensing of electrical workers would assure them?

Seems to me this makes sense. There is yet another party mixed up in this matter, too. I refer to the insurance companies with all their charts and tables. They decide what is and what is not a hazardous occupation, as we all

know who have tried to obtain a policy, or have one. One gets less from the old line companies for his insurance dollar of anything I know of. They are the shrewd boys of business and it's money in their pockets how long you live, which won't be long if your experience is limited. They tell you what to eat, how much to sleep, what to do with your idle time, etc. They have their finger in the pie, for it is upon their suggestion that the companies preach and preach on safety—first, last and always. Their influence is great but the pressure is cleverly masked. Here is a good place to show that what the companies do and what they preach doesn't make sense. If, as they say, the work is not particularly hazardous, why all the excitement over safety? I have yet to see or hear of the workman who will deliberately injure himself, for no one but the injured party bears the pain and loss of revenue.

Men are assigned to invent slogans, print interesting pictures, plaster the trucks and walls of the companies' buildings with various warning placards, all for what? A non-hazardous trade which they at one time proposed to carry on with green help under proper supervision. The "Heathen Chinee" may be peculiar but I don't think he will ever be lonesome. This program of theirs is pushed down your throat and dinned in your ears till if you don't watch out you will be convinced that you must be following an extremely dangerous business. Soon we will be scared to death and safety-first or a license will be of no interest.

To any man who has followed any of the various angles which go to make up the trade, so much talk is disgusting. You don't have to tell them, they know. At one time the work was largely done by members of the craft, who were always moving from one location to another as the jobs developed, or their fancy willed. They were good help but unstable, due to the wanderlust commonly known as "itching feet." Today you have a different type of worker in the majority, they stick and raise their families as citizens of the community in which they are employed. Most of us are in the game because it appeals to us, not as a stop gap job, but as livelihood and intend to follow it permanently. As such we should be rated as workmen and craftsmen with some regard to our own standing in their neighborhood and to the company for which we work. No one has arrived at the rating of journeyman without first passing through the greenhorn period. Whether or not a man is a member of our union, should not have any bearing on the individual, so long as he has the goods, but then if he has the brains to have the goods, he'd be a member of the union. Granted he has and is a licensed man, surely he will be with his toes on the line with organized labor.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL
 proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small \$1.00 size.

Every member of a local should do all he can to round up the members of the craft, for in union only is there strength.

Get to bearing down on the politician and man of weight and influence. Get the women interested, they can and do carry the needed influence. All members of the I. B. E. W. who have read this get behind us and lift, for it will help us all. To those who are now out of the state, but call it home, you have friends, contact them and let us all put this over, one of the best acts that the electrical workers have ever worked for. Let the craftsman be born this next meeting of the legislature, not for the benefit of a few, but for every electrical worker on 300 volts or over.

It is surely interesting to read the WORKER and see the forward progress which is being made. We see the vim, wholehearted unity of thought and action, all to the strengthening of the various locals and the I. B. E. W. as a whole. Men are coming into Local No. 326 from the surrounding districts, holding up their hand with their toes on the line. Our craft is fortunate at this time, for never have I seen so many go-getters in the positions where they can do the most good.

Springfield local has sprung a new one well worth adoption by its neighboring locals. The presenting of union principles by appointment to possible new members. Old L. U. No. 104 of Boston has been on the map a long time, but believe me, it never was pepped up as she is now. Good going, Brother Smith. West Aker in the Western Massachusetts district sure is going places also. Malden, Haverhill, Lowell, Gardner, Clinton, Ayer, Pepperell, Wachusets, Winchendon and Fitchburg, these are the localities which make up the membership of No. 326. Get a map of eastern Massachusetts and see what I see, a united craftsman's local from Worcester to the sea. These members attend the meeting, not by excuses or proxies, but in person.

Brother O'Neill, our business manager, and his able assistants, Brothers Sullivan, of Lowell; Disko, of Haverhill; Eaton, of Newburyport, have the active help of new members of the above mentioned towns. Brothers Smith and Litchfield, of Boston's L. U. No. 104, are all lined up to represent the license bill for electrical workers on 300 volts or over, this winter.

The first mistakes are rectified and the program laid with the feeling that "anything that's worth fighting for is worthy of support."

Brothers, we ask it.

LABOR'S STAKE IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

(Continued from page 505)

who extoll the virtues of labor, who orate in general terms about the rights of labor. When I say TVA is for labor I mean that the TVA record, from the outset to this hour, shows in deeds and not in mere words that this government agency operates according to the best standards and traditions of the labor movement.

Let's get down to cases. TVA has a labor policy, adopted by its board of directors. This policy was not concocted by theorists, nor was it laid down on the barrel-head, take-it-or-leave-it fashion, by a hard-boiled representative of management. This policy was the out-growth of genuine democracy as applied to labor relations on a huge construction job. All the way up and down the Valley representatives of labor and of management met together and worked out the principles to govern on this job. A newspaper man described it in this way:

"Well-versed students of industrial problems regard the far-reaching agreement, which represents a model for government and private industry, as remarkable not only for its text and the brief time in which it was negotiated, but also for the fact that no acts of strife accompanied its writing.

"This novel pact of men and management was not written in blood on the traditional field of industrial warfare, nor was it handed down from on high and meekly accepted by the employees as the best they could hope for without an agonizing struggle. It was, instead, the product of true collective bargaining.

"In 22 short paragraphs the 'Employee Relationship Policy' resolved conflicts that have cost many lives, countless millions in property and untold suffering in the industrial world."

What does that labor policy provide? Well, of course it provides first of all for collective bargaining. But collective bargaining—there's a horse that you do not buy without looking at its teeth. In recent months it looks as if everybody has come out for collective bargaining; you may take your choice as to what they mean. If you were to believe everything that has been said in the past few months, you would think that labor had suddenly won its long fight for the right of collective bargaining. Nobody here is so simple-minded as to believe that. It's one thing to talk about collective bargaining; it's quite another thing honestly to practice it. Collective bargaining is a reality on the TVA job. It is being practiced honestly and effectively, and the results have been excellent for labor, for management and for the stockholders, who are the American people. It works.

Many of you for years have been urging that if management would really give the workers on the job a chance to make themselves heard through representatives of their own choosing; if management would look to labor for aid in its problems; it would not only be to labor's benefit but to the benefit of management as well, beneficial to the job at hand.

Some of you may remember an article on this very subject in the "Federationist" for August, 1924:

"To overlook the power workers seems incredible blindness *** The organizations of wage earners *** can make available *** the information and experiences of those who know power problems as only those who handle them can ***

"To include the union among the functional divisions of the industry removes a cause of incalculable industry waste. *** To accord to the union opportunity

to perform its constructive function means linking another power group into a co-ordinated system. Each worker is a power unit contributing both physical and brain power. *** Each human power unit may be working automatically and unthinkingly or each may alertly use tools, machinery and materials, vigilantly watching each development with that creative attitude of mind that assures progress. The union is essential to maintaining this quality of workmanship. The union makes these individual power sources a co-ordinated, directed power undertaking, assures the worker his rights and makes it possible for him to concentrate on his duties. The union coordinates individual capacities into a power pool."

TVA is this kind of co-ordinated "power pool," a pooling of the abilities of thousands of workers and supervisors working on a job they believe in, a job to which they give their best. It is important to you to know that one of the largest construction jobs ever undertaken by government or private business is being run the way I believe American citizens everywhere would like to have the job run, the way I am sure the leaders and the rank and file of workmen want the job done.

When TVA began its first construction work three years ago, the act gave the board a choice of how to carry out the job. We decided that, with minor exceptions, the job would be done by force account and not by contract. There was to be no "middleman" between TVA and labor. That meant that the responsibility for the labor policy, for hours, rates of pay, working conditions, and the adjustment of disputes rested squarely on the TVA.

The question of wages was pretty well determined by the Congress, which required that prevailing wages should be paid and that in determining the prevailing wages due consideration should be given to those arrived at by collective bargaining. That in itself is an important fact.

The crux of any labor policy is the relation between management and labor, particularly the attitude of management toward organized labor. How TVA met this issue is a matter of concern to every man here. In the labor policy the board of directors of TVA declared: "The board recognizes that responsible organizations and associations of employees are helpful to such co-operation." That means co-operation between employees and management. Here is a frank recognition that the organization of labor into bona fide unions is essential to the successful achievement of the full purposes of this project.

This is more than a matter of efficiency in carrying on a construction project, although we are convinced that it is the most efficient way of doing it. This is more than merely a matter of recognizing responsibility to human beings on the part of the government. This policy goes beyond these things. Organization, effective, responsible, bona fide organization of wage earners, is essential to the preservation of democratic institutions. And so it is sound policy for a governmental corporation such as TVA to remove obstructions in the way of the self-organization of its working forces.

One thing I want to be made clear: The responsibility for organizing men so that they can more effectively co-operate in management is *your* job; it is not the job of TVA. There is no room for paternalism in this set-up. The only thing a TVA worker ever found

stuffed into his pay envelope, besides his wages, was a copy of the TVA labor policy telling him about his right to organize and bargain collectively.

Organization has progressed among the working forces of the TVA because the management specifically has removed those all too common obstacles to the natural desire of men to associate themselves for mutual benefit. Thus the TVA labor policy recognizes the right of employees to organize and, in the exercise of this right, assures them that they shall be free from any and all restraint, interference or coercion on the part of the management and supervisory staff. Channels are established so that an employee, through his representative, can present his claim or grievance in an orderly way. He can be assured of a fair review, not only by his immediate superiors but, if he is not satisfied, by a properly constituted appeal authority as well. The door is wide open for him and his associates to bring their difficulties, criticisms or suggestions to the attention of the management as a normal, legitimate expression of the employees' interest in the job. The management and supervisory staff welcomes this method of facing job problems directly with employees and dealing with them frankly.

When TVA is discussing major policies and rules and regulations affecting rates of pay, hours, and working conditions, we invite your local and international representative to sit in. As an illustration of this, the personnel division of TVA, which the board holds responsible for interpreting and administering its labor policy, held its annual conference three months after the labor policy had been adopted. To this conference were invited the business agents and representatives of your unions who are day after day in touch with their members on the job. This conference threshed out problems which were coming to light in the application and administration of the policy labor had helped management to formulate.

The TVA has met its responsibility, and, in its part of the bargain, labor has met to the fullest its part of the responsibility. Let me cite some instances: When TVA needed more skilled iron workers at Norris Dam and could not find them among the applicants from the immediate area, our personnel division turned immediately to Whitney Rounds, international representative of the Structural Iron Workers for the Tennessee Valley area. They explained to him the qualifications of the men desired. Knowing the trade and the men who follow that trade as he did, he immediately got into action. Within a week he had located a group of men from which were selected four of the smoothest-operating, most efficient riveting crews that the construction superintendent had ever seen. This same practice has been followed successfully with other groups and is now a normal procedure.

Another illustration of how management and organized labor are working together: The job committee, sometimes called grievance committee, of one of the carpenters' locals noticed that used lumber was not being salvaged as economically as the committee thought it ought to be on one of our construction projects. So it drew up a plan for wrecking concrete forms by using apprentices and laborers which would make it possible to save thousands of feet of lumber. Management might have caught this item before it was too late. Labor saw it first and helped save this material to the Authority. Enlightened management welcomes active co-operation of this kind. These men thought of themselves as partners in the enterprise. The local committee made the suggestion because it wanted to save the Authority money, the taxpayer's money—not to put management "on the spot."

Another illustration: My friend, Dan Tracy, President of the International Broth-

erhood of Electrical Workers, became convinced that constructive labor-management co-operation could best be advanced by setting up a system which would deal justly and more promptly with those minor and time-consuming grievances which arise on every job, and eliminate those without merit before they got started. With the help of his co-workers in the I. B. E. W. and after consulting with management, he proposed such a plan, based on the labor policy. It was initiated last summer. It is now functioning. It will tend to clear the way and leave time for the bigger co-operative tasks of labor management.

These are but a few of many examples that could be cited to show the way in which TVA management and labor are meeting their respective responsibilities in doing a big job. That's why I say that labor is and should be for TVA because TVA is for labor. The effect of this co-operative relationship between management and labor is not going to be confined to the Tennessee Valley. Everyone knows that if labor and the TVA management can establish that this is the businesslike as well as the humane way of running a big construction and operating job, that will have a profound influence, as an object lesson, in all other sections of the country.

Now, I want to give another reason why labor is for TVA: *Because TVA is for the farmer.* Some years ago it might not have been as clear as it is today why labor should support a project because that project was in the interest of farmers. I need not expand on that argument here since the demonstration this country has had of the mutual dependence of labor and farmers during the years of depression and recovery. Labor has learned that when the farmer is flat and "busted," he can't buy the things that you people are producing for industry. And when the millions of farmers are unable to buy the products of industry, then workmen are going to be thrown out of the factories and into the streets. And of course it works the other way, too: The farmer has learned through bitter experience that when the workers in industry are out of jobs, they can't buy the things that the farmer raises, and down go the prices of wheat and corn and cotton and beef.

So I am confident that what TVA is doing in co-operation with the farmers' own organizations and institutions in the Valley area toward a rehabilitation of farm income is something that keenly concerns labor. If TVA is a constructive force for agriculture, then it is almost equally a constructive force for labor.

What is TVA doing for agriculture? Obviously there is not time to tell you the details of a program that touches upon the whole problem of making a living on the farm, of saving the soil. Throughout the broad expanse of this Valley area you will find a working program in effect. Only part of this war on soil loss is carried on by TVA directly. For the most part it depends upon the activity of farmers on their own lands, upon education, and upon example. All the technical resources of the Department of Agriculture and of the land grant colleges have been combined with those of TVA, and with those of the farmers and their agencies, for a planned attack upon a national problem as important to the part of the country you come from as it is to the Tennessee Valley states. Labor should be for TVA because of what TVA is doing to make electricity more widely available in the more than 20,000,000 homes in America, available at prices that will make the convenience and comforts of electricity possible in the most modest home.

Every month the more than 20,000,000 homes in the United States pay about \$58,500,000 for their electric bill. The household bill for electricity in 1935 was \$702,600,000. These homes made an investment in electric

appliances of one billion dollars in 1935 alone. Most of these homes are the homes of American workmen. They supply the largest share of this monthly bill of \$58,500,000. They invested the largest part of this \$1,051,000,000 in electric home appliances last year, invested it out of their savings and paid dollar for dollar. There is no water or wind in that investment.

No wonder American labor is interested in TVA. As an incident of its navigation program TVA has set about to find a way to bring down the rates of electricity and to bring up the use of electricity. What we want and what you want is electricity at rates low enough that the average workman's home can enjoy not merely lights and a radio, but all the numerous conveniences which ought to be in every home. We used to be told that it could not be done, that it was not financially feasible, that it would bankrupt the companies if electric rates were brought down within the reach of the ordinary home. That argument has disappeared; it has been exploded.

Two things exploded it: One was the discovery by the American people that there was enough money being made in the electricity business to support a whole series of companies piled one on top of another. If the business was as profitable as all that, then it was plain that we could do with fewer holding companies and more electricity. And the second thing that exploded the notion that electric rates could not be low enough so the average home could use electricity generously was the demonstration in the past few years in the Tennessee Valley Region. When the TVA put in its low yardstick rates, the private companies in the region cut their rates drastically, away below the average for the country. These companies at the same time predicted dire disaster and bankruptcy. Instead of that, the use of electricity grew by leaps and bounds, and so did their revenues. Thousands of homes that have never had electricity now enjoy it because rates are low. Hundreds of thousands of homes that heretofore used electricity only sparingly because it was expensive now use it for many purposes.

In this gathering, particularly, I am sure you are thinking about this as I am, in terms of human beings—what this doubling and trebling of the use of electricity will mean in relieving drudgery, in making life easier and more comfortable in homes all through the country.

The effect of this demonstration that lower rates are possible has been felt all over the country. The TVA dams and transmission lines are a kind of insurance against another outbreak of holding company abuses, a kind of insurance that electric rates in this country will continue their downward trend so that electricity can become more and more a servant in the average American home.

And finally, labor is for TVA because we both have the same reactionary enemies. Labor can well judge TVA by its enemies.

I don't need to tell a labor audience that any program for the benefit of the great masses of people has bitter and powerful enemies. You know that this project is up against a stiff battle. The forces that tried to grab Muscle Shoals have not abdicated. They are still fighting TVA. The "Big Boys" are opposed to the TVA labor policies, for if TVA succeeds these labor policies may be put into effect elsewhere. As soon as TVA was created the propaganda machine was oiled, and put into high gear, grinding out fiction about TVA, and dishing it out in all kinds of pretty and expensive packages.

When you hear these false statements about TVA, you members of organized labor, I want you to remember that the enemies of TVA are the enemies of labor. They

are the very same crowd that have been fighting you all these years—the same reactionary crowd using the same tactics of lies and lawsuits that they have used against you. Our enemies are the same, and to a remarkable extent our friends are the same. Look over the list of men in public life who are fighting labor's battle—President Roosevelt, Senator Norris, Senator La Follette, Senator Wagner, Senator Costigan—and many, many others, right down the line—and you will find they are the men who are promoting and defending the TVA program.

Labor cannot be neutral. This is the fight of every man in this country who believes that the natural resources of the richest nation in the world should be developed for the benefit of all the people of the country. My friends in the ranks of labor, you have a stake in the success of TVA.

ANTI-SOCIAL BUSINESS OF LABOR SPYING PINIONED

(Continued from page 509)

are some, though they change their names so frequently it is impossible to keep up with them all:

National Corporation Service (Youngstown, Ohio), Central Industrial Service (Philadelphia), Forrest C. Pendleton, Inc. (New Orleans), Allied Corporation Service, Inc., Corporation Auxiliary Association, International Auxiliary Association, Eastern Engineering Company, New Jersey Engineering Company, Pennsylvania Industrial Service.

Spreads Propaganda Also

The National Corporation Service specializes in spreading anti-municipal ownership propaganda on behalf of private utility corporations. It deluged Oberlin and Bellevue, Ohio, with literature against public ownership in the interests of the Ohio Light and Power Company and the Lake Erie Power and Light Company. Another sideline of the agency is the setting up of company unions as a new method of combatting bona fide labor organizations. The agency supplies model by-laws for prospective company unions as a part of its service.

Among the clients of the National Corporation Service is the Wheeling Steel Company, which hired two "hookers," J. C. Boyer and P. W. Wilson, in an effort to get the secretary of the Portsmouth, Ohio, local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to leave town. The last attempt took the form of a job offer as a labor writer for what later proved to be a non-existent newspaper in Washington, D. C. He did not take the job.

The National Corporation Service has also extended its services to the leading tire and rubber companies, including Goodyear, Firestone and General. The last named is a subholding company for the great U. S. Rubber Company.

Among the clients of the R. A. and I.'s Central Industrial Service agency is the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company. On the stand Charles Smith testified that he and four others did "undercover work" here as well as on jobs for the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, Western Union, General Motors and the Chase National Bank of New York.

Other patrons of the R. A. and I. or its affiliates include the Toledo Edison Company, as our Brothers in Toledo can no doubt testify, and:

General Electric.
 Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing.
 United Fruit Company.
 H. C. Frick Coke Company.
 Andy Mellon's Aluminum Company of America.
 Frigidaire Corporation.
 Kelvinator-Leonard Corporation.
 Borden's Milk.
 National Dairy Products.
 Precision Tool Company, owned by Remington-Rand.
 Bush Terminal Company.
 Pennsylvania Greyhound bus lines, owned by Pennsylvania Railroad.
 New York Central Railroad.
 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
 Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The Senate investigating committee was put to a lot of trouble in securing some of its information. After summoning officials of large private detective agencies to appear in Washington for a hearing and ordering them to bring their files with them, the committee systematically arranged to have all the waste baskets from the agencies turned over to its aides at the end of each day.

The resulting task of piecing together again all the bits of incriminating evidence which the agents had torn to shreds, was quite colossal, but it proved well worth the effort. The committee found that the Pittsburgh office of the R. A. and I. was a better "tear-up" than its Atlanta office, but not good enough.

On the stands later some of the agents had a very uncomfortable time trying to explain how the material from their files ever got into the waste baskets, and in such demolished condition.

Electrician Acts As Spy

One R. A. and I. spy, known as "Operative 3550" and later identified as W. A. Hemphill, testified that he was an electrician. He was first employed to "inspect elevators" in Atlanta and later sent as an "organizer" to assist and incidentally spy upon recent labor activities in the Birmingham steel mills.

Hemphill succeeded in working his way into the confidences and good graces of several of the southern leaders of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, which has been striving to unionize the steel industry, but eventually he was disclosed in his true colors. "We've caught the rat," the local union officials wrote to their headquarters at Pittsburgh.

Another operative, William H. Gray, who said he had been in the business since 1916, described how he had worked as an "undercover" investigator among employees of the Duquesne Light Company at Pittsburgh.

Gray said that he had worked as a "hooker" and "field solicitor" for General Electric, the New York Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Firestone Rubber plant at Gastonia, N. C., and throughout the hosiery mills of the South.

E. J. McDade, of Chicago, related his history as a strikebreaker over a period of 15 years to the Senate investigators. Graphically he described his activities as a guard in the Cleveland milk strike back in 1921—how he helped throw red paint on the home of a company official, dynamited one of the company plants and then accused union leaders of the misdeeds. He told how the guards overturned automobiles owned by union members and even opened fire on their own finks, creating trouble in the hopes that more guards would be hired.

He also told how he took 21 guards, armed with machine guns and tear gas supplied by R. A. and I.'s Federal Laboratories, Inc., down to Lake Charles, La., during a strike of long-

shoremen. In a seven-hour battle between strikers and strikebreakers three of his guards were killed.

Sluggers Play Role

In the National Dairy strike at Pittsburgh in April, 1935, McDade testified that he was among a group of guards ordered to "slug" union men. During July and August of the same year he and 49 other armed guards from Chicago created so much havoc at the Columbia Enameling and Stamping Company, in Terre Haute, Ind., that the whole city went on general strike and was immediately put under martial law for its pains.

Strikebreakers seldom work continuously with the same agency. They are opportunists and shift around from strike to strike, signing up with whatever agency succeeds in landing the contract. In the big Milwaukee utility strike, in 1934, McDade worked for Pearl L. Bergoff, self-styled "strikebreaking king" of America. The Bergoff Detective Agency, also licensed as the Bergoff Service Bureau, probably ranks as second only to the R. A. and I. from the point of view of extent of service, profit and general ability to create disturbance.

In the Milwaukee strike, McDade recounted, the utility company armed 700 Bergoff men with pick-axe handles and told them to go to work. Not satisfied with this it connected a steam hose with its boilers and turned a stream of live steam on the picket line. Live wires were concealed in the fence surrounding the plant to keep the strikers out. One young man was electrocuted as he accidentally touched the fence.

Bergoff's Chowderhead Cohen

Sam "Chowderhead" Cohen, 266-pounder who sometimes goes also by the name of Sam Harris, is another veteran Bergoff and R. A. and I. man. He has had 20 years of experience. In 1931 he was arrested as a witness in the still unsolved Vivian Gorden murder case. Altogether he has been arrested 14 times and convicted on numerous occasions for larceny and burglary.

At the Senate investigation hearings this fall he boasted that he "ran the job" of breaking the New York elevator strike. As a matter of fact that strike was so extensive and fraught with so many possibilities for personal gain that almost every strikebreaking agency in the city joined the mad scramble and got its finger in the pie.

"Chowderhead" Cohen also served as a guard this summer in the strike of 4,000 machinists and production workers employed by Remington-Rand, Inc., at its six plants in New York, Connecticut and Ohio. The investigation disclosed that James H. Rand, Jr., president of the company, personally conducted the strikebreakers to his plants. On the train before arriving he promised a \$5 bonus to each one who succeeded in crashing the picket lines and entering the plants to "create the impression the plant was being re-opened." Rand erected "For Sale" signs (visible to strikers but not visible from any point where prospective buyers were apt to be) over some of the plants, circulated false rumors that the strikers in other plants were returning to work, and offered \$15 bribes to strikers to resume their jobs.

Chowderhead in Trouble

More recently Cohen has again figured in the headlines. This time in connection with the maritime strike. On November 6 he was arrested in New York along with Sam (Chink) Tanner and George Mallen on complaint of violating the new federal law which forbids the transporting of persons across state lines for use in labor controversies. On November 14 he was again arrested; this time

on charges of vagrancy. Arrested with him were William Melrose, Harry Ehrenfeld and two others. Ehrenfeld said he was employed by Bergoff to round up finks. Melrose and Cohen named the Sherwood Industrial Service Agency as their employer.

Bergoff also was employed during the strike at the Philadelphia plant of the S. K. F. Industries, the world's leading manufacturers of ball and roller bearings. In the grey dawn one morning five Bergoff men, including Eddie Klein, Edmond Gatti and Charles Rinda (alias Charles Reynolds, alias Charles Thomas), all pedigreed criminals, were sent to Philadelphia to daub red paint on strikers' homes.

Bergoff veterans ran the show at the big textile strike in 1934 when employees of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, in Porterdale, Ga., walked out. Here the guards were given double barrelled shotguns, 15 rounds of ammunition, revolvers and holsters and tear gas bombs. They were deported by Governor Talmadge. Among the line-up were William Stern (alias Kid Steinie), former homicide and larceny convict; James Francis (Two-Gun Jim) O'Donnell, arrested for grand larceny and manslaughter; Joseph Weiler (alias Joe Spanish), arrested for assault and manslaughter; James Tadlock, drug addict and convict; Harry Borak, convicted for third degree assault, and Nathan Podbransky (alias Boxcar Wilson), larcenist and petty gambler.

Pinkerton's Honorable Career

One of the oldest strikebreaking establishments is the Pinkerton National Detective Agency Inc. It has branch offices in 30 large cities and headquarters in Newark, the heart of the eastern industrial region. It specializes in "ropers"—operatives who pose as strikers and mingle with them, spreading false rumors, implanting fears and trying to undermine their morale.

About 15 years ago the Pinkerton agency succeeded in planting, or perhaps it was a case of "hooking," L. E. Woodward, who was a member of our own Savannah local. Woodward rose in prominence until he became president of the Central Labor Council of Savannah. Continuing his climb he served as vice president of the Georgia Federation of Labor from 1923 to 1927 before he was unmasked.

In the widely publicized Fruehoff Trailer Company strike in Detroit—one of the cases which may yet determine the legality of the National Labor Relations Act before the Supreme Court—a Pinkerton man, J. N. Martin, was planted in the union in the office of treasurer. Martin was paid his regular wages plus a salary of \$175 per month. He broke the organization up, had the other union heads fired, embezzled the funds and disappeared.

Recent revelations concerning activities of anti-labor detective agencies have hit in high places as well as low. During the recent political campaign nearly 150 names of qualified voters were stricken from the registration polls in Albany, N. Y. The fact soon leaked out that most of the names were removed from the lists on the basis of false affidavits presented by 15 undercover men sent up from the R. A. and I. headquarters in New York under the direction of Robert Burke of the R. A. and I. staff.

Three of the 15 were caught and arrested for perjury. They testified that they were employed by the Albany organization of the Republican National Committee. The story was clinched when Charles C. Wing, county chairman for the G. O. P., arranged the \$10,000 bonds for two of the three perjurers. The three arrested were all former strikebreaking guards. They were Joseph Warner, who gave for his address the Albany Republican Club, John Seyler and William Brown. The Republican party paid them a wage of \$8 per day to

prevent eligible Democrats from voting in the elections.

The close alliance between two organizations bent on crushing labor—the R. A. and I. and the Republican party—cannot come as a great surprise to anyone knowing the machinations of both in the past.

A. F. OF L. MEET SETS FAR REACHING GOALS

(Continued from page 506)

One of these takes away the power of central labor bodies to place an employer on the unfair list as they have formerly been able to do. The procedure now will originate with the local union, continuing through the central body, the national unions, the executive council of the Federation and its president. The other stipulates that resolutions to the convention submitted by federal local unions will have to be submitted to the executive council for its approval 30 days before the convention; and that central labor bodies and state federations must have their resolutions to the Federation's convention approved by their own membership in convention assembled instead of at any regular meeting as has been the case.

Goals Set for Achievement

Other pointers of labor's course were: Demand for a federal law providing for a 30-hour workweek as "the only means of mastering unemployment." The Black-Connery 30-Hour Week Bill was endorsed for passage at the coming Congress session.

Refused to commit itself to curbing the powers of the Supreme Court by a federal amendment to permit labor and social legislation.

Voted to fight with all its strength the spread of communism, fascism and naziism, calling them "a definite threat to human liberty and to peace."

Approved the demand for suffrage for residents of the District of Columbia, and extension of the District's workers' compensation law to employees of private industry.

Continued its boycott on German goods, but refused to support the Spanish loyalist government.

Endorsed an organization campaign in the furniture industry, and the appointment of a full-time A. F. of L. organizer for the territory of Southwestern Pennsylvania; endorsed a campaign for organization of white-collar workers, and for several mass production trades.

Endorsed the Harrison-Fletcher Bill to provide for an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000,000 to assist states and territories in providing more effective programs of public education, and several other resolutions for the increase of public education and workers' education.

Favored a living wage for teachers and passage of teachers' tenure laws in states where they do not now exist; protested dismissal of Prof. Jerome Davis from the Yale University faculty. Professor Davis, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers, was said to have been dismissed because of his labor activities.

To demand labor representation on all government boards—federal, state and local—charged with administration of legislation affecting labor.

To amend income and other tax laws to exempt investment in home building and renovation, as a stimulation to the building industry.

Recognized the label of the United Garment Workers as the union label for men's and boys' clothing.

Endorsed strike on Remington-Rand company.

Supported La Follette committee labor spy investigation.

Called for enactment of federal legislation to protect workers from silicosis.

Asked Federal Radio Commission to grant a national cleared channel to Radio Station WCFL, Chicago, "The Voice of Labor."

To prepare a bill for introduction in Congress for the federal licensing of corporations in order to combat corporation inroads on labor's rights.

To extend provisions of Social Security Act to workers of Puerto Rico and to include employees of non-profit institutions.

Government manufacture of war munitions and naval vessels to remove this industry from private profit.

Endorsed federal legislation against lynching.

Asked continuance of the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and other relief agencies, "until such time as the 30-hour week or its equivalent, with no reduction in wages, is established on a national scale."

Called for prevailing rates of wages on all government work.

Voted down an industrial union charter for the "electrical and radio industry to be given to the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America."

Condemned continued attacks on civil liberties in Tampa.

Authorized appointment of a committee or to "utilize existing local committees for the purpose of defending the rights of labor against vigilante attacks."

That in the employment of skilled mechanics on WPA work "there be a bona fide board set up for the examination of such mechanics as employed into the fitness of these mechanics for the prospective assignments," consisting of one member of the craft examined, one employer, and one representative of the WPA, "and that only men passed by these be employed on skilled work."

Recognized reorganization of Building Trades Department and appointment of Dr. John A. Lapp as referee in jurisdictional disputes as "a real achievement."

I. B. E. W. RING The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced **\$9.00**

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Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per	
Buttons, small rolled gold	.60	100	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold	1.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, medium 10k gold	1.25	Rituals, extra each	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Charm, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 11
TO NOVEMBER 10, 1936**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
L. O.	112078	114657	41	72800	72814	113	43509	43512	190	345751	345777	295	775927	775935
1	14529	14550	41	709231	709410	113	759502	759578	191	254861	254866	296	771363	771370
1	61706	61719	41	714151	714322	114	235342	235343	191	778676	778694	302	24944	
1	133377	133396	41	927004	927188	115	508910	508918	193	176048	176159	302	25935	25938
1	285626	285750	42	973667	973672	116	37324	37326	193	612566	612900	302	290916	290947
1	286665	286703	43	15653	15659	116	951551	951637	193	619651	619655	303	528522	528529
1	344251	345097	43	115670	115770	117	783703	783793	194	24964	24975	304	249305	249311
2	144903		45	508718	508728	120	319423	319432	194	278604	278754	304	959900	959965
2	316551	316740	46	173071	173100	121	62054	62131	194	723238	723316	305	24147	24175
B-3	F 1303-1352		46	581608	581620	121	245466	245470	195	147723	147750	305	42029	42030
B-3	F 1658 2129		46	973191	973390	122	22824	22825	195	339751	339841	306	28273	
B-3	M 2127-3481		50	222286		122	44862	44866	196	121578	121583	306	930524	930573
B-3	M 3601-3642		50	997410	997485	122	277701	277810	196	266477	266620	307	248673	248684
B-3	AJ 31101-31200		53	280597	280655	124	290479	290750	197	522872	522891	308	87993	
B-3	AJ 31281-33578		54	351012	351047	124	772828	772874	200	40534	40536	308	770578	770598
B-3	AJ 33601-33880		55	163579	163600	125	104197	104827	200	968269	968390	309	3979	3980
B-3	AJ 34001-34048		55	202072	202074	125	268544	268565	205	526245	526260	309	609441	609900
B-3	AJ 34201-34241		56	66366	66370	125	314104	314132	208	452741	452755	309	617401	617628
B-3	AJ 34401-34432		56	187870	187871	127	822880	822897	208	884774	884785	311	966391	966573
B-3	AJ 34601-34610		56	221114	221130	129	301201	301203	209	21368	21384	311	50154	50155
B-3	4AP 199-200		57	250447		129	902396	902414	210	68722		311	360037	360097
B-3	4AP 203-348		57	318729	318746	129	305275	305277	210	294802	294879	311	448560	
B-3	C 295-319		59	128705	128740	130	145795	145865	211	12353	12357	312	17101	17177
B-3	D 43-78		59	163218	163304	130	204444	204750	211	351831	351850	312	701072	701100
B-3	DAP 8-13		60	39732	39750	130	339001	339127	211	566091	566130	313	293707	
B-3	EH 481-629		60	252998		130	603595	603900	212	31236	31423	313	769775	769799
B-3	EJ 454-580		60	315751	315814	130	613651	614103	212	51084	51090	318	724922	724951
B-3	OA 13514-13577		64	13652	13705	131	39094	39095	212	91938	91958	319	952400	952412
B-3	OA 13672-13727		64	122270	122299	131	170387	170436	212	121491	121754	321	752053	752067
B-3	OA 13851-13946		64	590870	590935	133	304437	304471	212	301696	301701	322	958937	958940
B-3	OA 14005-14029		64	722401	722880	134	54551	54584	213	32625	32965	323	2906	2923
B-3	OA 14201-14207		65	3690	3719	134	77661	78000	213	411072	411117	323	117954	118012
B-3	OA 14942-15000		65	291321	291500	134	79021	79336	213	413277	413322	324	200053	200054
B-3	OA 15801-15811		66	178849	178864	134	79692	80048	214	10614		324	698914	698939
B-3	XG 71114-71179		66	231830	231846	134	80307	80725	214	254101	254153	325	9951	9952
B-3	XG 71337-71400		66	656228	656533	134	84378	84750	214	241384	241500	325	929737	929785
B-3	XG 71450-71521		67	523126	523139	134	85166	85500	214	309088	309096	326	136941	137120
B-3	XG 71663-71763		68	59460		134	208501	209250	214	486627	486682	326	207922	207923
B-3	XG 71801-72000		68	155576	156464	134	209251	210000	215	222601	222627	326	296758	296765
4	254271	254277	68	437059	437074	134	210001	210085	215	764083	764100	328	928029	928055
5	379	381	69	533087	533090	134	210751	210812	217	253145	253168	329	177444	177457
5	355828	355855	70	773196	773506	134	211501	212250	222	100133	100144	329	222573	
5	715851	715980	72	958763	958769	134	212251	213000	223	938704	938776	329	240987	241035
6	147094	147167	73	22458	22470	134	213001	213378	224	897337	897367	332	28568	28569
6	165657	165887	73	289509	289631	134	213751	214145	225	770776	770780	332	49033	49040
7	14791	14798	73	771040	771092	134	238367	238515	226	22628	22645	332	964111	964238
7	118943	119044	76	274636	274713	134	731170	731197	226	193056	193065	333	243767	
8	12301	12486	79	109767	109880	134	949915	950250	229	973385	973397	333	303060	303168
8	19240	19247	80	277693	277696	134	950540	950844	230	40982	41042	335	789972	789980
8	133683	133749	80	321751	321797	135	757762	757778	232	851551	851596	338	753471	753483
B-9	188509	188561	80	716968	717000	136	212671		233	177858	177913	339	116488	116534
B-9	289021	289319	81	125434	125468	136	709780	709872	233	233712		340	43148	43224
B-9	270984	270991	82	46298	46500	136	987328	987381	235	886760	886770	340	200623	
B-9	40710	40787	82	48324	48325	137	244621	244629	236	938071	938080	342	224401	224402
B-9	173495	173539	82	306751	306824	138	809637	809661	237	508268	508291	342	644698	644700
B-9	983251	983570	82	968590	968596	139	939224	939246	238	792097	792124	343	40866	40868
10	246856	246844	83	157921	15795	141	880041	880062	240	217664		343	760097	760132
12	183335	183359	83	282205	282520	143	406247	406279	240	559084	559098	344	844709	844724
14	246383	246391	83	607651	607680	145	149525	149614	241	386644	386667	345	273754	273755
16	146733	146820	84	299842	299962	145	610054	610163	243	139332	139337	345	763156	763178
16	217349	217350	84	350551	350771	146	241537	241651	245	277479	277495	347	174297	174373
16	313801	313805	88	664117	664140	146	312011	312012	245	365381	365840	348	123059	123060
17	175876	175883	90	7065		150	684336	684352	246	765492	765516	348	302305	302415
17	272067	272250	90	111038	111116	151	47761	47765	246	265581	265608	353	102067	102071
17	340501	340906	B-91	240971	240982	151	283739	283958	252	98351	98403	349	294917	294931
18	172821	172825	B-91	757302	757308	151	486316	486349	253	374251	374272	349	710462	710876
18	307694	307772	93	935310	935316	152	199408		254	905284	905287	349	943298	943436
18	317251	317270	94	940447	940453	152	737617	737650	255	56919	56921	350	217831	217839
18	474086	474099	95	310504	310507	153	989539	989578	256	516209	516224	352	281444	281505
21	769008	769106	95	761058	761080	156	235854	235890	257	193710		353	53360	53533
22	142626	14												

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
397	789665	789716	548	297904	297906	650	7160	7185	735	760585	760593	856	468951	
400	724215	724242	548	791428	791430	650	281621	779097	B-741	243601	243652	857	511448	511458
401	196089	196091	549	11852	11854	653	779068	779097	B-741	242701	242710	858	52812	
401	637996	638018	549	50681	50800	656	220501	220520	B-741	242701	242710	858	372752	372800
403	787573	787583	551	16816	16819	656	515393	515400	B-741	218109	218119	859	222901	222928
405	8382	8400	552	206300	206312	658	193984	750440	B-741	309677	309679	859	295295	295309
405	255301	255309	553	227084	227091	658	750432	750440	B-741	766801	766818	859	789227	789300
406	891917	891936	554	932020	932046	660	8549	8560	743	1570	1582	861	170722	170730
407	20437	20446	555	311701	311702	660	192872	192885	743	591512	591576	861	476861	476918
408	149400	149421	555	561385	561448	660	513292	513300	747	297354	297364	861	778371	778386
408	172887	172888	556	29155	29169	660	373501	373534	747	794463	794495	862	262966	262968
408	343501	343530	557	782856	782874	661	25246	25256	748	221425	221464	862	792827	792867
408	955391	955500	558	95602	95646	B-663	43063	43248	748	241834	241836	863	421501	421503
409	20947	20989	558	137897	138000	B-663	186184	186184	749	165932	165932	863	480890	480900
411	205678	205679	558	138001	138122	B-663	273761	273879	749	751416	751432	864	942476	942532
411	453640	453657	561	190092	190286	B-663	589873	589887	B-752	40	54	865	10315	10319
411	769945	770006	564	741156	741162	664	83432	83432	B-752	9838	9945	865	56065	56155
413	312781	312825	565	2725	2734	664	306013	306044	B-752	147928	147928	867	238816	238823
413	606236	606272	567	935692	935738	665	148660	148712	B-752	461770	461775	869	63900	63940
415	762463	762478	568	54204	567566	665	242080	242100	760	258651	258668	870	422877	422904
416	287315	287344	568	371179	371213	665	612901	612911	755	294636	294636	872	772298	772310
417	147963	147963	569	21800	65292	666	299401	299401	756	164127	164131	873	164127	164131
417	267085	267108	569	23607	23608	666	439807	439845	756	15926	15938	873	750802	750814
B-418	33151	33171	569	205036	205150	666	292501	292520	757	238250	238273	876	781428	781447
B-418	108592	108705	570	175512	175512	666	938197	938250	758	270359	270368	878	488504	488508
B-418	242701	242702	570	496784	496800	668	481775	481784	758	342035	342093	881	264178	264182
B-418	471251	471264	571	950488	950489	669	89705	89706	760	128615	128713	881	334023	334061
421	8231	8250	573	56322	56342	669	242100	242100	760	258651	258668	882	218438	218448
424	8787	8798	574	28337	28340	670	776813	776821	761	224101	224128	882	309922	309922
426	199093	199093	574	150601	150730	671	179323	179360	761	277162	277200	882	767101	767101
426	951596	951600	575	491210	491228	671	237783	237787	761	494386	494400	885	30684	30685
426	255001	255004	577	27623	27637	673	663706	663717	763	239411	239454	885	235566	235591
427	279142	279199	580	72870	72884	674	364561	364608	763	250909	250910	887	944144	944232
429	19080	19100	581	924621	924670	675	191372	191482	764	502489	502500	889	22335	22373
429	456431	456476	582	28881	28899	676	123027	123032	764	507601	507607	889	468314	468314
429	940803	940845	582	281879	281879	677	20183	20183	765	2436	2451	890	787019	787048
430	783226	783246	583	4700	4723	677	874082	874104	765	299106	299107	892	959606	959615
431	798364	798382	583	249476	249479	678	242078	242080	765	464404	464404	893	782499	782504
434	240612	240617	584	37251	37304	678	794304	794350	768	254701	254706	895	225901	225907
435	404071	404090	584	140431	140434	679	955603	955609	768	315001	315023	895	301801	301809
440	785184	785188	584	605751	605841	680	957170	957174	772	756387	756392	896	276030	276040
443	216536	216541	585	861616	861659	681	21053	21060	773	12335	12335	896	295551	295590
443	460121	460200	588	60234	60263	682	771153	771167	774	223501	223526	897	240353	240384
443	768478	768505	589	24344	600	684	500356	500375	774	791971	792000	899	28616	28645
444	341081	341103	589	301601	301727	685	634189	634205	775	26761	26794	900	3940	3953
445	29464	29478	590	21051	21055	686	429333	429345	776	296111	296313	901	504535	504539
445	270526	270526	591	35206	35214	688	25237	25238	776	792359	792389	902	782341	782360
446	5789	5799	591	236131	236158	688	890894	890901	777	286532	286548	904	781045	781059
449	27609	27611	594	222765	222767	689	235052	23525	779	790267	790278	909	293143	293151
449	856606	856620	594	750219	750234	691	776523	776542	780	219961	220040	909	772066	772098
453	239209	239242	595	313511	313565	693	503242	503245	780	295953	295966	910	1264	1281
453	480133	480146	595	337709	337954	694	327751	327773	782	930248	930262	911	126261	126410
456	166969	167005	595	474488	474600	694	674232	674250	783	775652	775670	912	931956	935020
458	165357	165358	595	773411	773426	695	816419	816447	784	468737	468737	914	379192	379213
458	860671	860708	596	440906	440912	697	51352	51355	B-785	11310	11334	915	76049	76051
459	234093	234095	597	213162	213166	697	615339	615527	B-785	241203	241203	918	516828	516845
459	294089	294200	597	779875	779887	697	992175	992200	B-785	241429	241429	919	237459	237460
460	753972	753974	598	490518	490546	698	17715	17728	787	15012	15022	922	374490	374498
461	835873	835890	599	24368	24384	698	244998	244999	790	363755	363795	923	135873	135979
466	62253	62260	600	1238	1240	701	960331	960353	791	1043	1112	923	174103	174123
467	895201	895250	600	930763	930774	702	33999	33999	791	297725	297735	923	217999	218000
468	666497	666498	601	24990	24990	702	312614	312651	794	268071	268200	928	480309	480310
471	180	216	602	423342	423442	702	237440	237482	798	595861	595880	934	792945	792958
474	5851	5862	602	518645	518654	702	237663	237684	800	168361	168365	937	68360	68377
474	16671	16746	604	941715	941767	702	242712	242733	800	174889	174930	940	217999	218000
475	767048	767079	607	230012	230022	702	252905	252942	801	905481	905489	940	117120	117147
477	996163	996180	610	264538	264540	702	273762	273750	802	237223	237229	949	246916	246918
479	768783	768783	610	907232	907276	702	768011	768014	803	240509	240513	949	695434	695444
479	784159	784180	610	195187	195191	702	38909	39000	805	303751	303			

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
1095	725649	725674	445—270525.	28	96548, 555.	497—27360.		PREVIOUSLY LISTED		
1099	645547	645552	595—773401-410,	313510.	35—895938.	501—47109,	717519.	MISSING RECEIVED		
B-1100	39142	39147	597—212161.		38—136968.	528—262840.		9—270938-939.		
B-1100	42171	42204	614—732251-255.		43—15657,	115717, 769-	552—206301.	65—3686.		
1101	7879	7887	623—25524, 526-527.		770.	558—95451,	572, 619.	107—611501-510.		
1108	513727	513731	628—242116, 312305.		50—997452.	66—321834,	656228-229,	110—41953.		
1118	765738	765756	640—33533, 535.		73—289559,	631.	432, 474, 533.	121—245462.		
1131	950066	950079	650—281629.		82—46460,	306823.	625—260135,	175—294029,	051, 056.	
1135	59402	59426	660—192878-880.		83—157922,	968,	282220,	050, 079, 090,	103.	
1135	614371		609—89703-704.		414.	631—16240.		105-106,	113, 115,	
1141	314328	314388	B-752—461771,	773-774.	120—319430.	665—577624-625.		121-122.		
1141	601563	601650	250088-089.		125—104284,	268555.	673—663706.	233—177851-854.		
1141	618151	618190	763—464101-103.		130—204418,	651,	613831.	235—886750.		
1144	86720		794—268069-070.		836.	697—615485,	489, 506,	275—124508-510.		
1144	503838	503846	833—276483-500.		131—170431-436.	702—237451,	273476,	292—853053.		
1147	57055		837—11533.		151—47764,	283802,	376570.	304—249288,	293, 302.	
1147	275316	275357	858—52811.		486323.	712—583804,	807.	384—4829.		
1151	658124	658135	861—476872.		177—10621.	724—49040,	053, 065, 097.	548—791421-425.		
1154	4745		B-1010—12023.		193—176144.	732—26735.		594—222763.		
1154	778066	778079			205—526258.	741—766812-815.		623—25520-521.		
1156	362	374			215—764092.	763—250096-098.		625—260100.		
MISSING										
38—137020-021.			1—285650,	344372,	736,	791—1059.		631—16240.		
43—115675-680.			985.		205—245,	92538,	365376.	640—33489.		
57—250446.			B-3—F 1785,	2074.	246—765496,	499.	794—268074-075,	B-713—571777-780,		
82—48323.			B-3—M 3129.		262—676974.	079-	080,	572019-020.		
99—126820.			B-3—AJ 31104,	31321.	269—357104.	819—512300.	101,	B-752—0794,	9823-9824.	
107—611501-510.			31344,	31405,	31519,	824—237878,	148.	760—128711-713.		
131—170427-430.			32769,	32819,	33025-	833—492869,	879.	B-772—461762-768.		
139—89225.			33028.		277—709.	835—79528,	554.	835—79521-522,	526, 528-	
175—294129-130,	133.		B-3—4AP 212.		292—144306,	276179-180,	546.	529,	532-536,	538-
136-138,	141-142.		R-3—EH 500.		217.	844—9800.		B-837—11519.		
145-146,	148,	150-	B-3—OA 13683 - 13684		309—609601.	865—10315.		B-1010—226201-215.		
151,	456001-456115.		13910,	14206.	321—752061.	882—218439.		B-1013—22543-815.		
118-123,	125-130,		B-3—XG 71122,	71136.	326—137074.	887—280991.		1072—223961,	963-964.	
132-137,	937010.		71510,	71812,	71825.	909—772096.		966-967,	969-986.	
191—254864.			71846,	71867,	71881.	970—377346.		989-991,	998.	
257—193707-709.			71892,	71919,	71934.	996—793246.		224000-001.		
280—311107.			71951,	71954,	71960.	B-1004—6765-6768,		BLANK		
309—609436-440.			71970,	71972.	369—124250,	203395.	225037,	28—96575-96580.		
343—40865.			40720,	188509-511.	400—724231.	044,	051,	82—46482-46500.		
345—763168.			289315.		415—762465,	469,	471-	1141—601635.		
373—55224.			12—183348.		416—287344,	474—5858.	488—12005.	1151—658126.		
408—955387-390.			18—173203					211—351849-850.		
			25—209022,	220820.				567—935692-693.		

GRID SYSTEM CHALLENGES TVA

(Continued from page 507)

"Where for the purposes of this act it is necessary to calculate what the cost of taking a supply of electricity from the board over a number of years will be, then in making the calculation it shall be assumed that the price of fuel and the rates of wages remain constant."

Critics Against Grid

Now then, critics of the grid system in America declare that conditions in England are not at all like conditions in the United States. They declare that if the grid system method is borrowed from England, that it is likely to do the following things:

1. It is likely to do away with the yardstick method because in pooling power one can no longer determine what power is privately generated and what is publicly generated. Therefore, there will be no standard by which cost of production may be determined.

2. American private utilities are so loaded with water and inflated values that no just rate can be granted the consumers if the electricity generated in watered plants is pooled with electricity generated in publicly owned plants. This is not the case in Great Britain.

3. TVA will be at a disadvantage under the grid system because it has not the authority that the Central Electricity Board in Great Britain has. The Central Electricity Board in Great Britain virtually makes the British system a unified publicly controlled system.

Issue Involves Personalities

The issue here divined is a pressing issue. It involves far-reaching policies and it involves personalities. The TVA has entered into an agreement with pri-

vate power companies in the Tennessee Valley. The agreement involves certain stipulations. A contract was signed under which TVA was to buy needed small utility systems in some of the counties in Northern Alabama, in the neighborhood of Muscle Shoals, and Northern Mississippi. With the purchase of these small systems the Tennessee Valley Authority was given the exclusive right to promote power in these regions. For these concessions the Tennessee Valley Authority agreed not to invade any of the territory served by the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. In other words, the Tennessee Valley Authority signed a truce with the private power companies. However, the friends of TVA believed that this contract has been broken by the private power companies because they have built so-called spite lines parallel to the lines built by the TVA and they made overtures to farmers in rural areas that have impaired the business of TVA. This contract fell due November 1 this year, and it was then that the President had meetings with certain representatives of the private power interests. It was then that it was said that this contract was to be renewed. However, it was renewed for only a period of 60 days and the whole issue will be before the American people early in the new year.

Now as to personalities involved. It is reliably reported that the chairman, Arthur E. Morgan, is for the grid system but that Director David E. Lilienthal is against it. It is also reported that the Federal Power Commission is divided; that Chairman Frank McNinch is against the grid system and that the vice chairman, Basil Manley, is for it. J. D. Ross and E. F. Scattergood, heads of the largest publicly owned systems, namely, in Seattle and its territory and in Los Angeles and its territory, are also reported to be against the grid system. The private utilities are bringing up the old arguments that have been

heard for many years in this country, namely, that the TVA must not do anything that "will destroy prudent investment." This phrase is a legalistic phrase that may cover inflated values in private utility business.

The TVA has set up a power policy which if it is adhered to will not adopt the grid plan. The seven points in this power policy are as follows:

1. The business of generating and distributing electric power is a public business.

2. Private and public interests in the business of power are of a different kind and quality and should not be confused.

3. The interest of the public in the widest possible use of power is superior to any private interest. Where the private interest and this public interest conflict, the public interest must prevail.

4. Where there is a conflict between public interest and private interest in power which can be reconciled without injury to the public interest, such reconciliation should be made.

5. The right of a community to own and operate its own electric plant is undeniable. This is one of the measures which the people may properly take to protect themselves against unreasonable rates. Such a course of action may take the form of acquiring the existing plant, or setting up a competing plant, as circumstances may dictate.

6. The fact that action by the Authority may have an adverse economic effect upon a privately-owned utility should be a matter for the serious consideration of the board in framing and executing its power program. But it is not the determining factor. The most important considerations are the furthering of the public interest in making power available at the lowest rate consistent with sound financial policy, and the accomplishment of the social objectives which low cost power makes possible. The Authority cannot decline to take action solely upon the ground that to do so would injure a privately-owned utility.

7. To provide a workable and economic basis of operations, the Authority plans initially to serve certain definite regions and to develop its program in those areas before going outside.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Abe Glick never fails to come through with a rhymed greeting for the New Year, and that always starts Ye Editor off to write his own version—which as usual is far inferior to Brother Abe's, but we'll put it in anyway.

1937

As Time's huge dials, in their eternal movements,
Approach the threshold of another year,
May they indicate an epoch of improvements,
An era devoid of sorrow and fear!
A' B'it O' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

A Happy New Year, and Let's Make It So!

Sounds like a bit of heaven will come true in '37,
There'll be pie in the sky in '37;
No more pounding the bricks, we'll be working short tricks,
Much more pay and fewer kicks, in '37.

YE EDITOR.

* * *

Point Counter Point

A neighbor changed his coal dealer recently, and called in the old dealer to show him the result.

"Look at this—two tons overflowing the bin. Two tons of your coal never filled the bin. Can you account for that?"

"Why certainly, my coal is heavier and takes up less room."

"Is that so, eh? Then I like the kind that takes up A LOT OF ROO-OOM."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

* * *

Well, here we have a new contributor to this column, and it seems that the boys 'way down in the Canal Zone don't miss anything.

Smile, Smile, Smile!

Oh yes, the campaign fun is over, Herb the Wolf lost his lambskin cover; Al and his derby with all his bunk Is cast into the heap of junk.

Oh yes, we heard a lot of noise From all the political boys; Alf Landon and all his slander, The Hoover-Smith propagander

Made the radios crack with static Because of words elusive and sarcastic; Sure, the only thing worth while Was the ROOSEVELT trustworthy smile.

And it surely pleased his public, Because they know for four years more With dollars in their pockets They can go to the grocery store,

And fill up the old food basket— Something they could not do five years ago. So a smile that's worth while Is good food for your public. Keep smiling!

L. H. FOURCHER,
L. U. No. 397, Balboa, C. Z.

Then and Now

Back in 'twenty-eight and nine,
When a million bucks was spent,
Ten million shares of stock were sold—
And Chase National got every cent.

A real estate man with an option,
Or a mortgage on some farmer's land,
If he had ten thousand on deposit,
He could borrow fifty grand.

Each worker was collecting dividends,
By re-investing half of their pay,
And would figure at each new addition,
How much he had made that day.

The poor were becoming poorer,
While the rich rolled in wealth.
But too much water in any business
Isn't always good for its health.

The workers then found themselves without
jobs,
And the chain stores demanded cash;
They offered them their stocks to sell,
And the market it went crash!

Foreclosures then were started,
Investors were unable to pay,
The banks were all forced to close
The grafter had had his day.

Hungry workers marched on Washington,
While Congressmen twiddled their thumbs.
"Call the guard, with club and gas bomb,"
Said Hoover. "Unemployed, bah, they're bums!"

Then the worker on relief was called upon
To vote for his own selection;
An "X" by Roosevelt made an "ex" of Hoover
At that Democratic election.

Dividends are paid now on pay checks;
Deductions don't take half the pay.
Today the organized worker
Is prepared for a rainy day.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO.

* * *

Our Victory

Written in honor of President Roosevelt's re-election

Let the trumpets announce the cheerful news,
And the drums proclaim the joyous tidings;
That folks are discardin' their awkward views,
Determined to follow skillful guiding.

And the enlightened masses now insist
On treadin' upon roads of solid ground;
Rather than wander in the darkest mist—
Seekin' for aid that could hardly be found.

It's a tribute of unwaverin' trust
To a master-captain at the nation's wheel;
Hail to the leader who set out to adjust
Discontent with new and fairer deal!

Inhuman deeds shall be endured no longer,
Ruthless malice tolerated no more;
Let bonds of human relations be stronger,
And good will prevail as never before!

All of us must co-operate to maintain
The vast benefits we did and shall gain!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. 3.

Dad's Christmas

'Tis the last full payday before Christmas,
And all over our little house
Gift suggestions are flying fast,
Winging their way to my spouse.

Daughter wants just a new fur coat,
To make rumble seat riding a pleasure;
Son doesn't want much for his boat,
A twin "put put" will make it a treasure.

Good old Mother wants but a little
To satisfy a wish long standing;
Just a chromium whistling teakettle
And her heart will stop pining.

Granddaughter needs a new doll's carriage,
All of shining enamel, for her pets;
The old one is rusting in the garage,
And isn't fit for her new "Quintuplets."

Grandson wants a "Buck Rogers" gun,
A G-man's outfit and an air rifle,
With these he'll put the crooks on the run;
It's not much, just a trifle.

After listening to which Dad looks askance,
He'd been hoping for a new pair of "Kleins."
"Nuf sed," he hasn't a ghost of a chance—
All he will have left will be a few thin dimes.

"CORN COB WILLIE,"
Local No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

Bill Hanson says he hopes we'll understand his message that it's a losing game. Maybe we already know that!

A Bettor's Swan Song

Farewell to the bangtails until spring;
They've gone south, as ducks on the wing.
To them I've been a consistent friend
In an orgy of betting down to the end
Of my resources with wagering hopes,
Picking 'orses that run like goats.

A stalwart steed is the thoroughbred,
Proud and stately, who must be fed!
Many a sack of oats and bale of hay
Have I contributed in daily play.

They've gone to the land of the palmetto trees,
While I remain to face the Arctic breeze.
Whether fast track performer or rainy day
mucker,
All systems went awry; I'm just another
"sucker"
Playing the 'orses that never would win.
Oiy, winter here, with no coal in the bin!

As I reflect, invent up ways to mend,
I'll correct and cautiously spend
No further time neglecting my duties
By betting on these prancing, galloping beauties.
Not until prospects look brighter, and when
The 'orses and ducks come north again.

"Hey, Jim, there's a hot 'orse coming out
called 'Sweet Cookie'!"
"Two bucks on the nose, Joe, and place it
with a 'bookie'!"

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.



THE CHILD'S HEALTH TODAY
IS THE NATION'S HEALTH TOMORROW

BUY CHRISTMAS
SEALS



THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES